The North Carolinian.

VOLUME I. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1869. NUMBER 23.

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,

By PALEMON JOHN.

Office on North-east corner of Main and Road Sts.

TERMS—Two Dollars a year, in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

	1w.	2w.	4w.	2m.	3m.	6m.	1yr.
1 inch	$1 00	$1 50	$2 50	$4 00	$5 00	$8 00	$12 00
2 inches	2 00	3 00	4 00	6 00	8 00	13 00	20 00
3 inches	2 50	4 00	5 00	8 00	12 00	18 00	25 00
4 inches	3 00	5 00	7 00	10 00	13 00	19 50	30 00
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¼ col'm	8 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	25 00	35 00	60 00
½ col'm	12 00	16 00	20 00	25 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

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ELIZABETH CITY DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL.

C. COFFIN, attorney and counsellor at law. Main st., opposite Courthouse's office. v1n1-1y

CHANDLER & PINES, attorneys at law, office on Main street, south side. v1n1-1y

W. F. M. BRINGHAM, attorney and counsellor at law, next door to old Bank. v1n1-1y

JAMES L. BALL, attorney and counsellor at law, office on Main st., Road street, three doors from Main. v1n1-1y

D. W. G. POOL, physician and surgeon, at his residence south Main st. v1n1-1y

D. L. K. SAUNDERS, physician and surgeon, Main street, opposite Baptist Church. v1n1-1y

DR. JOSEPH COMMANDER—office Road street, near Poplar Hill; residence, Birmingham St. v1n1-1y

DR. R. K. SPEED, physician, office over Green & Pearson's store, cor. Road and Birmingham sts. v1n1-1y

DR. R. H. McINTOSH, physician, office Road street (formerly old Post Office). v1n1-1y

MILLINERY.

MRS. SARAH TABOYTEAUX, milliner, southwest corner Road and Main sts. v1n1-1y

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

THOMAS M. COOK, watches, clocks, &c., &c., Road st., east side, near Main. v1n1-1y

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

NOAH ETHERIDGE, drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, &c., northeast corner Road and Fearing sts. v1n1-1y

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

A. COHN, dry goods, clothing, millinery goods, boots, shoes, hats, &c., Road st., east side. v1n2-1y

LAND AND LUMBER CO. OF N. C., dealers in real estate, timber, shingles, and general merchandize, Water street, south of Main. v1n1-1y

KENYON & VAUGHAN, dry goods, &c., Road street, one door south of Church. v1n1-1y

DEAN & FEARING, dry goods, groceries, boots & shoes, &c., corner Road and Birmingham sts. v1n1-1y

WELSH, ladies' dress goods, clothing, hats, boots and shoes, corner Main and Water sts. v1n1-1y

C. ALLEN, dealer in dry goods, groceries, shoes, hats, &c., corner Road and Lawrence sts. v1n1-1y

C. C. GREEN, hardware and general assortment of goods, northeast corner Road and Church sts. v1n1-1y

GUERKIN, dealer in dry goods, shoes, groceries, &c., Road st., west side, near Main. v1n1-1y

D. BRADFORD, wholesale and retail grocer, No. 3 Road street. v1n1-1y

WM. STOGER, baker, confectionery, groceries, &c., Road st., opposite Col. Martin's office. v1n1-1y

JNO. W. T. SMITH, general grocer, Road street, north of Birmingham st. v1n1-1y

W. C. OVERBY, ag., liquor dealer and grocer, Water st., opposite Market House. v1n1-1y

PHOTOGRAPHER.

A. C. HARRELL, photographs, Road street, over Dr. Britt's old stand. v1n1-1y

HOTELS.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE, Jos. G. Russell, proprietor. Boarding and lodging. Main st., west of Road. n2-1y

PENDLETON HOTEL, P. Pendleton, prop'r, Water st., opposite Clark's Agricultural Warehouse. v1n1-1y

LIVERY STABLES.

A. L. JONES, livery stables, old stand, Main street. v1n1-1y

C. E. BROTHERS, Livery Stables, east side Road st., south of Church. v1n1-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. B. CUEPPER, United States Commissioner for Passpotanks Co. Office at old State Bank Building. v1n2-1y

M. S. F. GILBERT, notary public, northeast corner Main and Road sts. v1n23-1y

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST CO'S BANKING HOUSE, one door east of the office of the "North Carolinian." v1n1-1y

GEO. M. SCOTT, life, fire and marine insurance agent, southeast corner Main and Elliott sts. v1n1-1y

JAMES L. SMITHSON, practical house painter, Road st., near Main. v1n1-1y

GEO. W. BELL, gun and lock smith, Road street, two doors south of Main. v1n1-1y

W. H. CLARK, Agricultural Depot, dealer in agricultural implements, Water st. v1n1-1y

A. B. PERSEE, boot and shoemaker, Road street, near Canal Bridge. v1n1-1y

I. O. O. F.—Achorce Lodge, I. O. O. F., meets at their Hall over Mr. J. Q. Etheridge's Drug Store, every Friday evening—in Summer, at 7½, and in Winter, at 6½.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Commencing on the first Monday of January.—Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month. Mayor—George W. Cobb. Commissioners—H. B. Coleman, Allen Dozier, Jos. Commander, J. R. Robinson, Jesse R. Brown. Treasurer—Chas Guirkin. Attorney, C W Grandy, Jr. Clerk—M. B. Culpepper. Collector—J. H. Miskell. Constable—J. H. Miskell. Auctioneer—A L Jones.

Post Office—W. A. Price, Postmaster.

CHURCHES.—1st M E Church, Rev W P Wright, Pastor—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 8 p. m.—School at 9 o'clock a. m.—Christ Church (Episcopal), Rev J W Murphy, Rector—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 4 p. m. Sunday School at 9 o'clock, a. m. and 2 p. m.——Baptist Church, Rev R R Overby, Pastor.—Sunday services at half-past 7 o'clock, p. m., and on the fourth Sunday of each month at 11 o'clock, a. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m.; Prayer Meeting on Sunday mornings (except fourth Sunday) after school.——Zion A. M. E. Church, Rev W H Price, Pastor.—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and at 3 and 8 p. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m.

LODGES.—Samaritan, No 1, K. of J.—Meets every Tuesday evening. T A Commander, W C.——Achoree, No 14, I O O F.—Meets every Friday evening.——Fraternal Brothers and Sisters of Love and Charity.—Meets alternate Tuesday nights.——Grand United Order of O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Member of Congress, C L Cobb, Elizabeth City; Collector of Internal Revenue, Wm Barrow, Jackson; Assessor of Internal Revenue, Hiram E Stilley, Washington.

BEAUFORT COUNTY.

Sheriff, S T Carrow; Clerk Superior Court, G L Windley; Treasurer, A F Randolph; Coroner, J R Cherry; Register of Deeds, Richard Grainger; Surveyor, Robt T Shields; Commissioners, Saml Windley, T H Blount, Henry Hodges, Josephus Peed, Stancil Waters.—Senator, R B Rodgers; Representative, Hiram E Stilley.

SUPERIOR COURT—Sixth Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Washington.

BERTIE COUNTY.

Sheriff, Lewis Bond; Clerk Superior Court, W P Gurley; Treasurer, A R Thompson; Coroner, J G Mitchell; Register of Deeds, E L Simmons; Surveyor, J J Rhodes; Commissioners, W J Cherry, Wm P Mitchell, F W Bell, Benj King, Augustus Robbins.—Senator, J W Beasley, Coleraine; Representative, P D Robbins.

SUPERIOR COURT—First Monday in September and February. County seat, Columbia.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Sheriff, J M Bateman; Clerk Superior Court, J A Melson; Treasurer, Levi Jackson, jr.; Coroner, Theophilus Ward; Register of Deeds, John Carroll; Surveyor, H J Phelps; Commissioners, R S Goodlet, J B Chesson, jun., M Jackson, A M Phelps, G W Jones.—Senator, F G Martindale, Jamesville (Martin); Representative, J J Rea.

SUPERIOR COURT—Third Monday in September and February. County seat, Plymouth.

FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The counties of Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Gates, Pasquotank and Perquimans. Senators—J W Etheridge, Roanoke Island; E A White, Belvidere.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, of Wake, Governor. Inaugurated 4th of July, 1868. Elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

W. R. RICHARDSON, Private Secretary to the Governor.

J. W. ROBNER, Clerk Executive Department.

JOHN R. CALDWELL, of Burke, Lieutenant Governor; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869. Speaker of Senate EX OFFICIO.

HENRY J. MENNINGER, of Craven, Secretary of State; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

DAVID A. JENKINS, of Gaston, Treasurer; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

J. W. RAE, Chief Clerk Treasury Department.

A. D. JENKINS, Teller.

HENDERSON ADAMS, of Davidson, Auditor; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

S. S. ASHLEY, of New Hanover, Superintendent of Public Instruction; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

A. L. HARRIS, of Rutherford, Superintendent of Public Works; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

ARIEL W. FISHER, of Bladen, Adjutant General; appointed by the Governor.

W. C. KERR, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist.

H. D. COLEY, State Librarian; appointed by Supreme Court and Governor.

CHAS. M. FARRIS, of Wake, Keeper of the Capitol; appointed by Governor and Council.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

Henry J. Menninger, Secretary of State; Henderson Adams, Auditor; David A. Jenkins, Treasurer; S. S. Ashley, Cebern L. Harris, EX-OFFICIO.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General, constitute the State Board of Education.

The Governor is President, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction Secretary of the Board.

The Board of Education elect the Trustees of the University. One Trustee for each County in the State; term of office of Trustee eight years.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices. There are two terms of the Court held at Raleigh in each year, commencing on the first Monday in January, and the first Monday in June, and continuing as long as the public interests may require.

OFFICERS—R. M. Pearson, of Yadkin, Chief Justice; Edwin G. Reade, of Person; Wm. B. Rodman, of Beaufort; R. P. Dick, of Guilford; Thos. S. Settle, of Rockingham, Associate Justices. Salary of each, $2,500. Lewis P. Olds, of Wake, Attorney General. Samuel F. Phillips, of Wake, Reporter; salary, exclusive of fees, $600. W. H. Bagley, of Wake, Clerk; salary $500. D. A. Wicker, of Wake, Marshal.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly commences its annual session on the third Monday in November in each year, and is composed of fifty Senators and one hundred and twenty Representatives, biennially chosen, by ballot, on the first Thursday in August.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

There are twelve Judicial Districts and twelve Judges. Every Judge of a Superior Court must reside in his District. Judges may exchange Districts with the consent of the Governor. At least two courts shall be held in each county annually, to continue for two weeks, unless the business is sooner disposed of.

JUDGES—Elected by the people. Term of office eight years. Salary $2,500.—1st District, Charles C. Pool; 2d District, Edmund W. Jones; 3d District, Charles R. Thomas; 4th District, Daniel L. Russell, jr.; 5th District, Ralph P. Buxton; 6th District, Samuel W. Watts; 7th District, Albion W. Tourgee; 8th District, John M. Cloud; 9th District, George W. Logan; 10th District, Anderson Mitchell; 11th District, James L. Henry; 12th District, Riley H. Cannon.

SOLICITORS—Elected by the people. Term of office four years.—1st District, J. W. Albertson; 2d District, Joseph J. Martin; 3d District, John V. Sherard; 4th District, John A. Richardson; 5th District, Neill McKay; 6th District, William R. Cox; 7th District, J. R. Bulla; 8th District, A. H. Joyce; 9th District, W. P. Bynum; 10th District, W. P. Caldwell; 11th District, Virgil S. Lusk; 12th District, R. M. Henry.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Judge Circuit and District Courts, George W Brooks, Elizabeth City; Clerk of Circuit Court, N J Riddick, Raleigh; U S Attorney, D H Starbuck, Salem; U S Marshal, S T Carrow, Washington. The Terms of the Circuit Court are as follows:—1st Monday in June, and last Monday in November, at Raleigh. The Terms of the District Court are as follows: Third Monday in April and October, at New Bern; Chas Hibbard, Clerk. First Monday after the fourth Monday in April and October, at Wilmington; Wm Larkins, Clerk.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

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P. JOHN,
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Poetry.

Suggestion.

BY MATTHEW BROWNE.

The lad and lass were forced to part,
They kissed and went alone;
The sight went into the poet's heart,
And it came out a song.

The sun, down-sloping in the west,
Made gold the evening air;
The sight went into the painter's breast,
And grew a picture fair.

The mother murmured to her child,
And hushed it yet again;
The sound, as the musician smiled,
Grew music in his brain.

The damsel turned, her hair to bind,
A flower was in her zone;
There grew from out the sculptor's mind
A damsel carved in stone.

This song was said, the tune was played,
The girl in marble stood,
The sun-set in the picture stayed,
And all was sweet and good.

And God, who made these things to be,
The damsel and the sun,
Color and sound, and you and me,
Was pleased to see it done;

And all the angels would be glad
If in the world He built,
Although there must be some things sad,
No drop of joy were spilt.

But all the beauty in the earth,
And skies, and hearts of men,
Were gently gathered at its birth,
And loved, and born again.

Selected Story.

A Guess for Life.

A volume could be filled with narrations of the strange delusions entertained by madmen, and the remarkable pertinacity and cunning they display in carying out the whims of their disordered minds. In their wild freaks maniacs frequently evince a method in their planning, an adroitness and coolness that would do credit to the shrewdest sane person. We give below a thrilling incident which actually occurred as related, one of the parties to it having been a prominent army officer.

When my regiment was mustered out of service, I bade adieu to my old comrades, and to the army, and opened an office in the flourishing town of L——.

As I was starting for the supper-table on the evening of the third day after my arrival, the office bell was rung violently, and soon the boy came in, and said that a man wanted to see the doctor.

The visitor was standing by the fire when I entered. He was a tall, powerful man—a perfect giant compared to my "five foot six;" and his great head and bushy black hair were well fitted to the monstrous form.

"If you are at liberty, doctor, please come with me. It is but a few steps, and you will not need a carriage."

I put on my coat and hat, and followed him. It was my first call in L——, and I fondly hoped it was the foreruner of many others.

The man strode on a pace ahead of me all the way, notwithstanding my endeavors to keep at his side, and he spoke not a word, not even answering my questions.

Stopping before a substantial-looking residence on one of the principal streets, he applied the latch-key, and led me into a pleasant little room on the second floor (a study, I thought it,) hung about with good paintings and elegant chromos, and lined with books of every name.

"Take a seat, doctor; I will step out a moment. Take this chair by the fire. It is a bitter cold night."

The chair was a great unwieldy thing, but exceedingly comfortable. I threw my feet upon the fender, and leaned back on the cushion, very well satisfied to warm a little before seeing the patient.

I heard the man approach the door, which was directly back of where I sat, and heard the door open and close again. I supposed he had gone out, but did not look around to see. Indeed, I had no time, for a stout cord was thrown over my wrists and across my breast, and a handkerchief bound over my mouth, so quickly that I could make no move to prevent it.

When I was perfectly secured, my conductor stepped in front of me and looked with much interest at my vain attempts to free myself.

"Good stout cord, isn't it?" he asked. "It has never been broken, and many a stouter man than you has tried it. There now, be quiet awhile, and I will tell you what I want."

He went to a cabinet that stood in one corner of the room, and taking a long, wicked-looking knife from one of the drawers, ran his thumb over the point, all the while talking in the most commonplace manner imaginable.

"I have studied the art of guessing, for years," said he. I can guess anything; that is my guessing-chair that you are sitting in now; and I take great pleasure in imparting my knowledge to others. This is what I want of you to-night. I did intend to make you guess that, but I have thought of something better."

He had become satisfied with the edge and point of his knife, and was pacing up and down the room, giving me a full history of the world, interspersed with facts relative to the art of guessing, at which times he always stepped in front of me.

"Did you ever study it, doctor? I know you haven't. I am the only one that ever reduced it to a science. Since I left my noble veterans, I have devoted my whole time to it; and now I am about to initiate you into its mysteries, if you are worthy."

He was standing before me so very calm, that I did not really think that he intended to harm me; but when I looked into his eyes, burning with the fire of insanity, I felt that my situation was desperate indeed.

"I must test you," said he. "I must know whether you are naturally gifted or not, before I waste much time with you. If I remove the handerchief, will you answer my questions?

I nodded an affirmative, and he removed it.

"Now, my dear docter, you are an entire stranger to me. Without doubt you have often heard of me, but it will be a hard task to distinguish my name from all the other great men of the time. You must guess it, doctor. What is it?"

He had brought his face so near to mine, that I could feel his hot breath, and I fancied that I could feel the heat of those terrible eyes. The long, keen blade he was holding—for what? To take my life if I failed.

"Guess! guess!" he screamed. "If you fail, it will be your last guess in the world!"

I dared not cry out; the knife was too near, I could not escape, for the strong cords bound me to the heavy chair that I could not lift, and I could not lie there, and lose my life. What could I do?

"It is a hard guess, and I will give you three minutes to answer it," he said.

I summoned all my courage, which had never yet failed me—even in the awful hour of battle—and looking him steadily in the eye, said:

"I know you, sir; so where is the need of guessing? I have seen you on the battle-field, marshalling your hosts to victory. I have seen you cut down a score of men with your own single arm. I have seen you put to flight a whole battalion. I know you—every body knows you. Your name is in my mouth."

I remembered what he had said about his veterans, and had tried this harangue to divert his attention. I paused to mark the effect.

"Yes!—yes, doctor! But what is it," he screamed again. "Thirty seconds!"

Great God! What would I not have given for a clue to this madman's fancy! Thirty seconds, and how short a second is! The knife was raised higher, that it might gain momentum by the distance. His body was braced for the stroke, and his eye upon the mark.

"Ten seconds more! What is it?"

There was only one hope for me, and that was to guess. I felt that he considered himself some great man, and, as he had spoken of veterans, some great chieftian. I thought of our own heroes, and the names of many of them were upon my lips but I dared not utter them. It was the greatest game of chance that I ever played. My life depended on the guessing of a name. I thought of all the European generals, but cast them aside again, and came back to our own side of the water.

"Two seconds!" screeched the lunatic.

Without thought, almost without volition, I spoke a name, breathing a prayer that it might be the right one.

"*Napoleon Bonaparte!*"

"Right!" said the madman, throwing aside his knife, and undoing the cords that held me. "I was mistaken in you, doctor. You have true genius; this is your first lesson; Come at this hour every evening, and I will teach you the beautiful art—the way to immortal fame."

As I arose from the chair, weak and trembling, the door opened softly, and four strong men entered and secured the maniac. I started for home, well pleased that I had got through with my first guessing lesson, and fervently hoping I should never be called upon to take another.

Miscellaneous.

Brigham Young and the Internal Revenue.

An attempt has recently been made in Salt Lake City by Dr. Taggart, the new Assessor of Internal Revenue, to assess a tax upon the income of the Mormon Church, which is known to amount to a large sum annually. In this effort he has met with the most determined and persistent opposition from Brigham and his subordinates. Singular as it may seem, the wealthy "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints" has never yet paid the Government tax upon its income. The former Assessor, Chetlaine, was known by the "gentiles" of Salt Lake City to be the mere tool of Brigham Young.

He accompanied Brigham upon his royal progress through the Territory, and upon one occasion, when attending an evening meeting of the Mormons, accepted an invitation to a seat upon the platform, with the Bishop and his two counselors, known violators of the anti-Polygamy law. When, however, he is removed and a man like Dr. Taggart steps into his position, determined to discharge the duties of his office without fear or favor, the Mormons salute him with howls of rage, and threats of persecution.

The first act of Assessor Taggart, upon assuming office, was to assess the Government tax upon the total amount of scrip issued by the Corporation of Salt Lake City, $190,000. The Treasurer of the Corporation had made his returns regularly to the former Assessor each month, with the tax calculated at one-twelfth of one per cent. upon the circulation, as required of bankers, and General Chetlaine accepted them as proper and correct. Section 6 of the Internal Revenue act of March 3, 1865, requires the assessment of 10 per cent. upon the issue of all corporations of cities, &c., the act not recognizing those bodies as legitimate bankers. The tax upon $190,000 at 10 per cent. is $19,000; the tax upon $190,000 at 1-12 of 1 per cent. is $158.83, leaving the sum of $18,841,69, of which the Government would be defrauded did not the present Assessor enforce payment. The profits made upon this issue of $190,000 are really a part of the revenues of the Mormon Church, the members of the Corporation of Salt Lake City being nominated by Brigham and their election being secured by him under the present anti-republican form of voting in Utah. In the early part of last August Dr. Taggart forwarded to Brigham Young a set of blanks, at the same time requesting him, as Trustee of the Church, to make a proper return of its income for 1868. Brigham became greatly incensed at this, and at first flatly refused to comply, but sent in reply the following document:

"We, the Government of the United States, do not recognize any such organization as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, or any such officer as the Trustee in Trust of said Church. We, the Government of the United States have obliterated such church and officer from existence by legislative enactment of July 1st, 1862." No signature was appended to this. The meaning intended to be conveyed was doubtless this: That the anti-Polygamy act was theoretically intended to wipe the Trustee-in-Trust and "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints" out of existence, although practically it had failed in its object, and therefore the Government could not assess and collect a tax upon the income of that ecclesiastical corporation. This communication from Brigham was treated with the contempt which it deserved—no notice being taken of it. The Assessor declared, however, that if proper and correct returns were not made within the time limited by law, he should proceed to make the assessment himself from the best information which he could obtain, and should also hand the affair over to the United States District Attorney. Upon the last day allowed by law Brigham made a return stating the total income of the Church for 1868 to be $440. The return was signed by Brigham Young in his private capacity. The blank oath was filled up and purported to have been sworn to before the Deputy Assessor, a Mormon, though he had been in the habit of having his private income returns sworn to by one of his clerks, who, he said, knew more about it than he did himself.

The papers were immediately turned over to the United States District Attorney, who prepared an elaborate opinion, demonstrating that the Mormon Church corporation was as much liable to have its income taxed as Trinity or any other church corporation, subject, of course, to the legal exemptions. The various sources of revenue of the Mormon Church were also clearly and succinctly given. The papers were then forwarded to the Commissioner at Washington to await his opinion and instructions, and there they now remain. The Mormon Church corporation has dealt extensively in the buying and selling of horses and cattle. For years this business has been carried on by its agents, but no license was taken out by any of them as cattle brokers until the new Assessor informed them of his intention to prosecute if they were not immediately obtained. The authorities own and run a distillery and a wholesale and retail liquor store, which are carried on ostensibly in the name of the corporation of Salt Lake City, but really are part of the Church, and the profits all go into the church treasury. By means of this distillery the Government has been defrauded of thousands of dollars which should have been paid in the shape of $2 upon every gallon of whiskey manufactured. Brigham gives, as the reason for not including the tithing in the income returns, taht the payment of it is voluntary and optional, and therefore, is merely a gift and not taxable. Unfortunately, however, for Brigham, the facts do not bear out his assertion. A few months past a laboring man obtained work on the grade of the Utah Central Railroad, now being built by Brigham. After earning $50 he concluded to leave work, and accordingly asked for his time, which was given to him. Upon arriving in Salt Lake City he hastened to Brigham's office to obtain his money. The clerk hunted over the Church books, and found that the man owed $48 tithing for 1868. That amount was accordingly deducted, and the balance, $2, handed over to him, notwithstanding his earnest protestations that his family were actually in need of the money to purchase food. Non-payment of tithing is visited upon the offending members with all the prosecutions which the resources of the Mormon Church enable it to employ. The Mormons estimate the total population of Utah at 130,000 souls. These figures include only the Mormons. Of this number at least 30,000 are required by the rules of the Church and undoubtedly do pay tithing. Averaging their earnings at $500 a year, a low estimate, we have $15,000,000 as the aggregate. This, of course, is not in money exclusively, but in produce. The tithing on this would be $150,000. At least five of the leading Mormon merchants pay a tithing of $10,000 each a year. The income from the not fall short of $100,000; the rents and profits of real estate are about $25,000 more, besides other sources of revenue not to be ascertained.

RECAPITULATION.

Tithing from 30,000 people	$150,000
Five Mormon merchants	50,000
Church distillery and liquor store	100,000
Rents and profits of real estate	25,000
Total	$325,000
Deduct exemption	50,000
	$275,000

This leaves upward of a quarter of a million of dollars subject to the Government tax, and the probabilities are that the Church income is more than double this amount, as many sources of revenue are not stated. Out of this, and other taxes upon the private incomes of the Mormon leaders, the Government has been systematically defrauded year after year, through the connivance of an Assessor who executed his duties in the interests of Brigham Young. The present officer has commenced with a determination to do his whole duty, and it is to be hoped that he will receive the support of the Government in his efforts to collect the public revenues.

Letter from Father Hyacinthe.

The following letter from Pere Hyacinthe was read at the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in New York on Thursday:

"*To Rev. Leonard W. Bacon, Brooklyn:*

"*Reverend Sir*—I am as much gratified as suprised at the honor you are disposed to do to the few discourses I have published in Europe. Some of them are actually the production of my pen, but these are very few, and relate to circumstances of time and place which I fear will have no interest for American readers. The others, more important in their subject, since they are part of the course of conferences instituted at Notre Dame by the Archbishop of Paris, are extant only in detached parts, taken down hastily in shorthand, and the gaps filled by an imperfect summary.

"I should have been glad, I acknowledge, if I could have brought to America something less unworthy of the sympathy with which I have been received here, and which I shall always reckon among the greatest honors and purest joys of my life.

"Such as they are, however, I commit these rude productions to the indulgence of your readers. Frenchman and Catholic as I am, I present them, through your hands, to that great American Republic of which you are a citizen, to those numerous and flourishing Protestant churches of which you are a minister.

"I am proud of my France, but I deem it one of its most solid glories to have contributed to the independence of this noble country, which it has never ceased to love, and which it shall some day learn to imitate. A people with whom liberty is something else than a barren theory or a bloody practice; with whom the cause of labor is never confounded with that of revolution, and never divorced from that of religion; and who, rearing under all forms and all denominations its houses of prayer amid its houses of commerce and finance, crowns its noisy and productive week with the sweetness and majesty of its Lord's day. And on the seventh day it ends the work which it has done, and rests the seventh day from all its work which it has made.

"I remain faithful to my Church, and if I have lifted up my protest against the excesses which dishonor it and seem bent on its ruin, you may measure the intensity of my love for it by the bitterness of my lamentation. When He who is in all things our master and our example armed himself with the scourge of cords against the profaners of the Temple, His disciples remembered that it was written, 'The zeal of Thy house hath eaten me up.' I continue faithful to my Church, but I am none the less sensible of the interest which will be taken in other churches in what I may say or do within the pale of catholicism. Furthermore, I have never denied that the Christian communions separated from Rome were disinherited of the Holy Ghost, and without a part in the immense work of the preparation of the kingdom of God. In my relations with some of the most pious and the most learned of their members, I have experienced in those depths of the soul, where illusion is impossible, the unuterable blessing of the communion of saints. Whatever divided us externally in space and time vanishes like a dream before that which unites us within—the grace of the same God, the blood of the same Christ, the hopes of the same eternity. Whatever our predjudices, our alienations or our irritatious, under the eye of God who seeth what we cannot see, under His hand which leadeth us whither we would not go, we are all laboring in common for the upbuilding of that Church of the future which shall be the Church of the past in its original purity and beauty; but shall have besides the depth of its analysis, the breadth of its synthesis, the experience of its toils, its struggles and its griefs through all these centuries.

"In the sad days of schism and captivity the world of the Lord came to the prophet Ezekiel, saying: 'Thou son of man; take thee one stick and write upon it, "for Judah and for the children of Israel, his companions;" then take another stick and write upon it, "For Joseph, the stick of Ephraim and all the house of Israel, his companions;" and join them one to another into one stick, and they shall become one in thy hand.' Ezekiel xxxvii., 16—17.

"To me likewise, who am the least of Christians, in those visions of the soul which are never refused to our devout aspirations, the Lord hath spoken. He has placed in my hand these two sundered and withered branches—Rome and the children of Israel who follow her; the churches of the Reformation and the nations that are with them. I have pressed them together on my heart, and under the outpouring of my tears and prayers I have so joined them that henceforth they might make but one tree. But men have laughed to scorn my effort, seemingly so mad, and have asked of me, as of that ancient seer, 'Wilt thou not show us what thou meanest by these things?' (Ezekiel xxxvii, 18.) And I looked upon that tree, that seems still barren and mutilated, even now behold the brilliant flower and the savory fruit.

"'One God, one faith, one baptism.'

"'And there shall be one flock and one shepherd.'

BROTHER HYACINTHE.

"Highland Falls, All Soul's Day, November 2, 1869."

Southern Education.

The eighth semi-annual report of J. W. Alvord General Superintendent of schools among refugees and freedmen, for the six months ending July, 1869, just issued, contains a great deal of matter of interest to the friends of education everywhere. The educational returns furnish evidence of decided progress. The report sets forth that difficulties indeed still continue, arising from prejudice, indifference and want of means, and more especially, during the last year from political disturbances throughout the whole country, and also from agitation of various unsettled Southern questions on the subject of reconstruction. But these difficulties have been in the main surmounted. Organized opposition appears to have mainly ceased and favor towards schools for all in most of the States publicly professed. The sentiments of the former masters as to education are by no means elevated to the standard of the public school system of the North. General taxation for this purpose is questioned. Paying for educating other people's children for the public welfare is not well understood. Quite inferior schools are thought sufficient for the colored race, but, with universal suffrage conceded, surely the freedmen's vote should be intelligent. As the colored man is to become a part of society, he must have substantially its privileges. Taxation for schools implies the unquestioned right to have schools. An effort has been made to organize and endow high and training schools for the preparation of teachers. This effort has been successful. Thirty-nine such schools, having 3,377 pupils, with many normal classes in those of lower grades, are reported. The following is a summary of the statistics contained in the report: Day and night schools, 2,178; Sabbath schools, 1,196. total, 3,314. Teachers in day and night schools, 2,455; teachers in Sabbath schools, 5,454; total, 7,909. Pupils in day and night schools, 114,522; pupils in Sabbath schools, 89,731; total 204,253. Of these pupils 192,227 are reported as having been slaves before the war. Of the above day and night schools the freedmen sustained wholly or in part 1,581, and are the owners of 759 of the buildings in which the schools are held. The Bureau furnished 772 of the buildings used for educational purposes. The majority of the schools are conducted according to the most approved system. Many able instructors are successfully laboring in them, as is proved by the number of advanced schools, 312 of which are reported as graded. These rival many institutions of the same class in the North of much longer standing. Besides these there are (within the knowledge of the Superintendent, but not regularly reported), day and night schools, 794; Sabbath schools, 316; total 1,101. Teachers in day and night schools, 902; teachers in Sabbath schools, 692; total, 1,594. Pupils in day and night schools, 34,722; pupils in Sabbath schools, 17,378; total, 52,100. Adding all these to the regularly reported schools, we have an aggregate of total schools of all kinds, 4,424; total teachers of all kinds, 9,503; total pupils of all kinds, 256,353. This is the largest result yet reached, and in comparison with the corresponding six months of last year shows a large increase. The report reviews the condition of freedmen's schools in the several Southern States, and says they are mostly in a flourishing and satisfactory condition, the number of teachers and scholars having largely increased, especially in North Carolina and Kentucky.

Curtis L. North, an insurance agent of Brooklyn, N. Y., gave his beloved pastor a raw potato the other evening. The beloved pastor opened the potato and found a $500 bill inside.

Judgment in Reading.

It is not those who read most who acquire most knowledge, any more than it is those who eat the most grow the most obese. Digestion has a great deal to do in both cases. Excessive reading is as bad a habit as excessive eating. If one overloads the stomach, the other overloads and stupefies the mind, and renders it incapable or retaining what it has received. The mind cannot properly dispose of a mass of reading on various subjects hastily crammed into it. The knowledge which is merely received by the mind vanishes like a dream; but elaborated, appropriated and assimilated by reflection, becomes a part of the intellectual as food becomes tissue in the physical man. Many persons who read hastily and read a great deal, wonder that they forget so much, and charge the fault to a failing memory. But the memory is not to blame. The trouble is, they cram knowledge into their minds faster than their minds can appropriate it, and the abused memory is bound, in self-defence, to disgorge the whole load. It is this class of readers who boast of ability to "get through" an elaborate novel from the pen of a first-rate author in a single day. But the truth is, they had better not read at all than read in this way. They perceive no more of the beauties of the book than a so-called tourist, who walks into the Louvre at one door and out at the other, perceives of the spirit of the marvelous pictures and statues that adorn its galleries—or than the weary traveler perceives of the details of a picturesque land-scape through which he has been shot by the express train at forty miles an hour. But besides doing no good, hasty, promiscuous reading does a great deal of harm. It is a vice. It debauches the mind. It blunts its powers, impairs its receptivity, and denies to it the healthful vigor and acumen which systematic reflection imparts. It renders it callous, and incapable of receiving and retaining impressions. There ought to be judgment and system in reading as well as in business or labor. It must be attended by meditation. Two hours a week devoted to deliberate and careful reading will give more real knowledge than three hours a day of the "skimming over" which is so universal a habit with young people.—*Exchange.*

Safety on Railroads.

The Philadelphia papers speak of an experimental trial at Trenton, N. J., on Thursday, of an electric apparatus for switches and draw-bridges which has been introduced by the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company as an additional surety for the safety of their trains, and to prevent careless or reckless neglect by their employes to whom is intrusted the responsible, even though humble, duty of managing the switches and turnouts. The *North American* says an examination of the means employed shows this new process to be so simple that it surprises one that it has not sooner been made use of. Electricity is the controlling power which indicates the condition of the track, and this is done by connecting the switch with the signal sufficiently distant to enable the train to be stopped in ample time, no matter how great the running speed, by a magnetic current automatically regulating the color-tokens. That is to say, whenever the switch is properly fixed, the current is complete, and the white flag or light is thrown; but by the slightest displacement either of the switch-rail itself, the key bolt, the breaking of the wire, or any other incompleteness, the circuit is broken and the danger-signal springs into place. It may happen that the switch is all right, but some accident interferes with the working of the electrical apparatus, in which case red is shown, and the train is stopped—a delay of so little moment that it is immater

TH CAROLINIAN.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN.:::::: Editor.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Dec. 2, 1869.

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OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

We have time and again called attention to the great importance of Education. As a promoter of virtue, morality and general happiness in a community it is a power unequaled. And it is gratifying to its friends everywhere to know that at no period of the world's history has there been so universal a recognition of Education among the masses as a prime necessity in the maintenance of public order, and the development of all the interests of society as at the present time. At the beginning of the present century the inspiration had barely begun to dawn upon the minds of public men, but within the past decade the necessity of general education has challenged the sympathy and friendly aid of the best ability of this country. This has been especially so in the North. The inspiration has reached the South, and its fruits are already being gathered.

In our State, after much effort and an earnest struggle, a system of public schools has been inaugurated. It is yet in its infancy and needs the co-operation and support of all. In this county we, fortunately, have an officer who is *in earnest*. He manifests a disposition to do his duty. The suggestions made in his communication, published in last week's NORTH CAROLINIAN, are timely, practical, and should be responded to. Now is the time to work. Now is the time "material aid" is needed. Now is the time it will do most good. Let us sustain and do all we can to improve our Public Schools.

THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON.

Ten Millions more for November! Think of that! So goes on the work of reducing the public debt. These simple figures, which the Federal Treasury sends out month after month, all pointing one way, and which the people hear as regularly as the month comes round, have completed the shipwreck of the once great party which persists in opposing the course of public justice and the maintenance of the public faith.

Republicanism has done much to justify itself by its preservation and advancement of our domestic peace, and by its impartial and successful support of the public dignity in all international relations, but it finds in its magnificently successful conduct of the Public Finances the most convincing argument to disarm its political enemies. Secretary Boutwell's monthly expositions are killing the Democratic party most effectually. And the people say amen!

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

The Romish Church Council which is to open at Rome on the 8th inst., in compliance with the mandate of the Pope, to consider certain matters pertaining to Faith, Error, the general interests of the Church, and perhaps to declare anew the infallibility of the Holy Father in matters secular as well as spiritual, will not, it is said, number as many Bishops as is generally supposed. It is reported that there are in the whole Church of Rome but 1,000 bishoprics, and of these 140 are vacant. Of the occupants of the remainder, 30 have been excised because of their age and ill health, and about 100 will stay away voluntarily; so that not more than 700 will attend the council. If the precedents of past ages are followed, the proceedings of the opening day will occupy twelve hours.

LET IT BE ADOPTED.

Of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment we think there is no longer doubt. Why any one in the South—we mean in the reconstructed States—should oppose it we cannot conceive. If the colored man votes and sits in the jury box and holds office in the South why should he not be allowed to do the same in the North? If the South is compelled to swallow the dose let the North be asked to do the same.

As for good reasons for keeping the colored man disfranchised, there are none. He is taxed like white men; he is indicted and punished the same, and when the country is in peril he is drafted to fight like other citizens. Surely he is entitled to enjoy the same rights and privileges. *And he will* enjoy them in the North as well as in the South. It is right that he should do so.

SETTLED.

The old issues of Slavery and State Rights are buried and can never be revived. They can never again disturb the foundations of the government. The men who prate about them—who would resurrect them are foolish. They can never more exert influence in the affairs of the nation. The doctrines of Andrew Jackson's proclamation against the nullification crusade of their great Apostle, John C. Calhoun, were carried to victory on the battle fields of the late war, and by the great mass of the best men, North and South, they are cheerfully acquiesced in. We repeat, *these issues are settled.*

CLIMATE, SOIL, AND SALUBRITY OF EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

Scarce a week passes without bringing letters of inquiry from Northern farmers in relation to the soil, climate, healthfulness and agricultural productions of North Carolina. For their benefit we deem it proper to state:

That in point of healthfulness, no region, from the eastern bounds of Maine to Texas, surpasses that of Eastern North Carolina. By consulting the census reports it will be seen that the per centage of deaths, in proportion to the population, is *less than any State North of the Potomac.* If any doubts are entertained on this point, we refer to the figures. They speak for themselves. This part of North Carolina is remarkably exempt from bronchial and pulmonic diseases so common at the North. Typhus, scarlet and typhoid fevers, so prevalent in Northern latitudes, are rare exceptions here.

The soil is easily worked. When once prepared for cultivation it is pliable and mellow as a bed of ashes. It is entirely free from rock or stones. All grain or root crops that can be raised in New York Pennsylvania can be grown at less cost in Eastern North Carolina. In respect to fruits, we excel the North, as we not only produce in perfection every kind raised North, but all semi-tropical fruits.

The advantages in stock-raising are greater than at the North, from the fact that stock can run out ten months in the year, and very frequently during the whole year. At the North the barns of the farmer are empty in the spring, while in Eastern North Carolina the same amount of labor would secure full barns and a redundancy of forage. Eastern North Carolina is penetrated by numerous navigable rivers, and various bayous and navigable inlets which give water transportation to almost every farm, enabling the farmer to send his produce readily and cheaply to market. It only costs from ten to twelve cents a bushel for corn and wheat to send it to New York. From the West it costs from twenty to thirty cents.

The waters of Eastern North Carolina are also rich in every variety of fish. It has been estimated that the shad and herring fisheries in this section bring in more than $2,000,000 annually.

ARE NORTHERN MEN WELCOME IN NORTH CAROLINA?

We continue to receive letters from gentlemen in Pennsylvania and other portions of the North making inquiries as to the disposition of our people in regard to those of the North who wish to settle among us, either in this City or in the surrounding country. Some of these seem still to be in doubt as to how they will be received—whether either their persons or property will be safe in this region.

We have already replied to many of these. We do so again. We can assure all who have any fears or apprehensions as these that they are not founded on any just basis. Our experience and intimate acquaintance with the people enable us to say to those citizens of the North, who shall make Eastern North Carolina their permanent home, that they will be welcomed, be kindly treated, and that they will never regret having changed their abode. The people here are not only willing that honest, law-abiding people from the North should settle in their midst, but *anxious that they should come*, and in great numbers too. All feel that the common interest demands that the country should be settled up as speedily as possible by those who will bring capital and energy and enterprise into the State. Nor is it interest alone that prompts our people thus to treat Northerners. Unlike the settlers of many States of the South, the citizens of North Carolina have always had a friendly feeling towards the North. Their sympathies have not been in unison either with Virginia or South Carolina. This [illegible] largely been with Boston, Philadelphia and New York. They have understood Northern people, appreciated them, liked them.

Outside of our cities and towns the population of North Carolina does not average more than twelve to the square mile. This opens up an unequaled field for acquiring cheap farms and good homes. Our people who own the land are anxious to sell a part, feeling that as the country is peopled up with an enterprising and thrifty population they too will be vastly benefited.

As for lawlessness and violence, there is none of it here. We can challenge comparison with any Northern State as to the execution of the laws. We are not in the "Ku Klux" latitude. Our people are courteous, loyal, peaceable, law-abiding. But we ask no one to draw their conclusions merely from what *we say.* Let them come down and *see for themselves.* It will not cost them much in either time or money. We repeat it —COME AND SEE.

[redacted]

BRIGHAM YOUNG AND [illegible] TAX.

On our first page will be found an article giving an account of the United States Internal Revenue matters in Utah. With the Assessor, Dr. John P. Taggart, we are personally acquainted, he having formerly been a resident, of Bloomsburg Pa. He means business. Brigham Young having refused to pay the tax assessed, Dr. Taggart arrived in Washington on Thursday last, and put the whole facts of the case before the Revenue Department for submission to Congress.

What a terrible age this is for Old Fogies to live in! How unhappy it is keeping them! The world is not standing still, and *will not.* It is moving with a far grander movement than that which Galileo proved. No Procrustean creed will stand against the all-gathering and resistless current of intellectual and moral and material development. Intellect and intelligence are aggressive—go forward. To check them is impossible. 'Twere easier to quench the fires of Vesuvius, whistle the whirlwind to repose or coax Niagara to run up hill.

The deposits in the Freedmen's Savings Bank, recently established in Washington, amounts $1,340,000. During the first ten days of the present month over $68,000 were deposited.

New Books, Periodicals, etc.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, of Literature, Science, Art, and National Interests. New York: G. P. Putnam & Son, 661 Broadway. Subscription price $4 per annum.

The December number of this ably conducted Magazine is on our table. As usual its every article is full of interest. In their announcement for 1870 the publishers promise increased attractions, intending to make it "wide-awake, pure, practical, entertaining, and such as an intelligent family cannot afford to do without." And we feel sure the promise will be kept. The best writers of the day regularly contribute to *Putnam.* Send for it.

PACKARD'S MONTHLY, the Young Mens' Magazine. New York: S. S. Packard, Publishers, 937 Broadway.

Packard' is a model publisher. He not only understands the needs of young men, but so fills his pages with fresh, original and sententious papers as to instruct and interest both young and old. It is a Magazine for the times, dealing with busy life in all its phases, and deriving inspiration from the present rather than the past. Only $1 a year.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This is one of the Magazines we cannot do without. With the January number it begins its fifth volume. Since its commencement it has steadily gained in public favor and has secured for itself the highest literary reputation. For the forthcoming volume the conductors have made liberal arrangements. They announce that "their object will continue to be to present the American public a magazine of the *highest class*;" and that they will avail themselves of every means to render it still more valuable, attractive, and entertaining.

Correspondence.

Mechanics' Savings, Loan and Building Association.

The adjourned meeting was held at the Court House, on Friday evening, Nov. 26, 1869.

The committee appointed on the 19th submitted draft of an Act of Incorporation. The Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of corporators, and the report was adopted with slight amendments.

On motion, a committee of seven was appointed to transmit the act to the Representative from this county. It was also made the duty of said committee to draw up Constitution and By-Laws, and report the same to a meeting to be called by their Chairman. [Committee: S. E. Hines, W. H. Clark, G. A.-Potter, T. W. Cardozo, Geo. D. Pool, Frank Vaughan, M. V. B. Gilbert.]

The meeting was declared adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

C. L. COBB, *Ch'n.*
W. H. CLARK, *Sec'y.*

A meeting of the above Committee will be held this (Thursday) evening, at Grandy & Hines' office. We make this announcement at the request of the Chairman.

Shall She Vote?

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

From our inmost soul we answer aye! The adorers of a past barbarism may elevate their brows and raise their hands in a holy horror at the radicalism of this age and still bow with an effete reverence at the shrine of their broken idols. They may still drag forth the dead issues of the past and raise their [illegible] cry of "Conservatives, to the rescue!" but the "living present" with its vital issues, its questions of prime importance to the future of our country, is upon us, and, strive as we may, we cannot shake them off; they will not down at our bidding; we must grapple with them and, if when tried by the scales of truth and justice they are found proper and expedient, they must and they will overcome all opposition. Prominent among present issues stands the question of Female Suffrage. From a small beginning, at first laughed at and scorned by the superficial and unthinking, this subject has grown to be one of prime importance, enlisting in its discussions pro. and con. many of the ablest minds of this nation; the ranks of its advocates are daily increasing, and may their increase continue until there can be found in all our broad land not one who would deny to woman her right to an equal voice in shaping the course and directing the policy of the government under which she lives and to the support of which she contributes so much. Why, we ask, should she not vote? We challenge the world to produce a reason founded in truth and justice. From the time when Adam in his cowardly plea exclaimed with trembling lips, "the woman tempted me and I did eat," poor woman has been called upon to bear the blame of all man's misfortunes; to be charged with his fall without receiving the credit of his redemption. It is time this should cease, that woman should be recognized and acknowledged to be, as in truth she is, the author of all that is good and noble in the character of man. From the time of birth up to maturity, when the mind is plastic and receives and retains the images stamped upon it, woman's empire over man is supreme. What are the consequences? In childhood we are open, generous and truthful; and it is only when the gentle guide who has guarded and protected us, has passed away, and when grown corrupt by contact with the world, that we find a man ready to sell his talents or his principles for gold or political promotion. Our best and greatest men have acknowledged that for all that was noblest in their character they were indebted to their mothers; and if there lives a man who does not hold in reverent affection the memory of his mother, be sure that such a man can not be trusted—that he has a soul ripe for "treason, stratagem and spoils." But, say some, women are weak and frivolous, and care for nothing but fashion and pleasure; they do not think and comprehend political questions with sufficient clearness to be trusted safely with the ballot. But hold! If this be so, is it not owing to their education and rearing? Have they not been taught that the end of woman is to knit, sew, and rear children, and that man alone must control the State, and for this education is not man responsible? We, however, deny that they are weak and frivolous, and to sustain our position we point to Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen, under whom England enjoyed unbounded prosperity, and became one of the powers of the earth; to Catharine of Russia, and to Victoria, and in ancient times to Zenobia and to the hosts of noble women whose fame shines forth on the brightest pages of history. Even in our times, despite all adverse influences, women of great souls and noble intellect have lived and worked in all occupations which have been open to them, and the world has been better through their lives. For one we say, tear down the barriers, give woman an opportunity to show her wisdom and virtue; place the ballot in her hands, that she may protect herself and reform man, and ere a quarter of a century has elapsed many of the foulest blots upon the civilization of this age will have passed away forever.

GUNAPHILOS.

From the State Capital.

On the 24th in the Senate various bills were introduced, mostly of a local character. Mr. Respass' bill entitled "an act to further protect the interest of the State in certain railroads and to require accountability on the part of their officers," passed its third reading.

Mr. Hyman introduced resolutions requesting the Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence towards procuring land for the poor and homeless in North Carolina.

In the House, Mr. Nicholson introduced a bill to equalize the expense of keeping up bridges in the several counties.

Mr. Barnett introduced a bill providing for the sale of the North Carolina, and the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroads.

Mr. Price submitted a petition in favor of John E. Wood, Sheriff of Pasquotank, which was referred to Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Mayo introduced a resolution in regard to public highways, mills, and churches, that were closed during the war.

The resolutions by Mr. Welch, appointing a committee to investigate the alleged frauds in the management of bonds issued for certain Railroads were read. A lengthy discussion followed.

On the 25th in the Senate the Judiciary Committee reported on several bills. Considreable discussion took place on the second readings of Mr. Lassiter's bill entitled "an act to investigate the affairs of certain railroads.

The resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence towards procuring a loan of $1,000,000 to be expended in buying land in this State to be divided into sections or farms of 20 acres and sold to the poor and homeless, allowing them five years to pay the principal without interest, was read.

Mr. Blythe's resolution appointing a committee of five, two from the Senate and three from the House, to take into consideration the burden of taxation, and of adopting some means of retrenchment, equitable and just, was also read and adopted.

In the House, various resolutions were read and laid over. Most of the time was occupied in discussing the resolutions of Mr. Welch providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate into the alleged frauds in the management and sale of certain State bonds.

In the Senate, on the 22d a message was received from the House of Representatives transmitting an act to amend section 485, title 19, chapter 12 of the Code of Civil Procedure, ratified by the House of Representatives, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary; also, a resolution requiring the Secretary of State to furnish the amount paid for stationery, &c., &c., for various purposes since the adoption of the new Constitution; which was adopted.

Mr. Davis moved that the Senate proceed to the election of an Engrossing Clerk. Mr. Davis nominating Thomas J. Johnson, and Mr. Robbins nominating H. E. Heller. Mr. Johnston was elected by a majority of 18 votes.

In the House the joint resolution introduced by Mr. Seymour for "maintaining the honor and good faith of the State and the inviolability of our public debt," was taken up as the special order.

The question recurred on the amendment of Mr. Malone, to the third resolution, to insert the words "legally incurred and honestly disposed of," so as to make the resolution read, "That North Carolina would regard the repudiation of a single dollar of her regular indebtedness legally incurred and honestly disposed of as to her bonded debt, as a violation of every principle of plighted faith, and as one of the greatest misfortunes that could befall her people," after some considerable debate, participated in by Messrs. Pou, Justice of Rutherford, Hodnett and Ingram, the House adjourned without coming to a vote.

On the 23d in the Senate the Judiciary Committee reported favorably on the bill to amend sec. 485, title 19, chap. 12 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Mr. Respass gave notice of a bill requiring clerks of townships to give bonds. Mr. Beasley, a bill entitled an act to authorize Township Trustees to take the private examination of married women.

In the House an election for Door Keeper took place, resulting in 53 votes for D. W. Harris of Edgecombe, and 51 for James Page of Randolph. Mr. Sykes introduced a bill to incorporate the Elizabeth City and Norfolk Railroad, which was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements. Bills were introduced to allow Justices of the Peace to take depositions without a commission, and to repeal the act requiring the registration of deeds.

On the 26th in the Senate reports from the Committee on Education were made, amending the bill defining the duties of County Commissioners, and to consolidate the several acts of the General Assembly for the organization and government of the University.

Mr. Brogden, for the committee on Finance, reported favorably of a bill to authorize the Commissioners of Perquimans county to issue bonds.

Mr. Forkner moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the amendment was adopted to the bill, to strike out "the Governor shall appoint a commission of three," and insert "Superintendent of Public Works," which was adopted, Mr. Etheridge moved that the bill under consideration be referred to a special committee of three that they may be enabled to draft a bill in reference to the matter, which was adopted, and Messrs. Love, Respass and Etheridge were appointed said committee.

In the House, Mr. Jarvis offered a resolution declairing that an election be held on the first Thursday of August, 1870, for members of the General Assembly, members of Congress, &c.

Mr. Malone, under a suspension of the rules, called up the resolution requesting an opinion of the Attorney General upon the legal construction of Article 10 of the Constitution, in regard to the liability of the homestead for executions arising out of tort or crime. Adopted.

Special order being the resolution requesting the removal of political disabilities from citizens of the State, Mr. ——— offered a substitute instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to use their power to have the political disabilities removed, and also to have repealed the Test Oath Act. Mr. Pou, offered to amend the substitute by inserting the preamble prefacing his own resolution, viz: "Whereas, the time has fully come when, in the opinion of this General Assembly, absolute equality before the law ought to prevail among all the men of North Carolina, without regard to race or to past political offences." Mr. Malone offered to amend the preamble by inserting after "absolute" the words "political and civil," which was agreed to, when the preamble and resolution as amended were adopted.

The House then went into Committee of the whole to investigate alleged frauds in the management of certain State bonds. The State Treasurer, Mr. Jenkins, in obedience to a summons from the Committee, appeared and qualified.

The questions and answers were ordered to be put in writing.

The following information was elicited by the examination:

The amount of bonds issued since July, 1868, in pursuance of the acts of the last General Assembly in aid of railroads, as stated to be $12,600,000.

Williamston and Tarboro' Railroad—300,000 appropriated, all of which had been issued, and then delivered to J. R. Dubbs, or his Attorney.

Western Division of the Western N. C. Railroad—$6,666,600 appropriated; $6,367,000 issued and delivered to G. W. Swepson, or to his attorney; $299,600 hypothecated, i. e., left in the Treasury to secure the payment of the interest.

Eastern Division of the same road—$333,400 appropriated; issued $273,000; in the Treasury $60,400; the bonds issued were delivered either to Dr. Mott or Col. Nate, the Treasurer, didn't remember which; the books would show.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford railroad—$4,000,000 appropriated; $1,500,000 issued and delivered—$1,000,000 to Col. Cowan, and $500,000 to Dr. Sloan; $2,500,000 yet to be delivered.

North Western N. C. Rail Road—$1,440,000 amount required by certificate, so much per section; $1,080,000 issued and delivered to Mr. Belo; $360,000 hypothecated.

Western Coalfield Rail Road—$1,500,000 appropriated; $1,320,000 issued and delivered to A. J. Jones: hypothecated $180,000.

Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Rail Road—$2,000,000 of mortgaged bonds; $1,160,000 issued and delivered to Mr. McAden by order of Mr. Johnson; hypothecated $240,000.

From Washington.

Secretary Robeson has approved the old order directing that vessels of the Navy do their cruising under sail alone, and forbidding the use of steam except under urgent circumstances.

Postmaster General Creswell has established a number of new postoffices in Maryland during the past three months.

Belcher, the assessor of the third Georgia district, reports that the office of the assistant assessor for Taliaferro and Wilkes counties has been plundered, and a note left warning the assessor to keep away.

Gustavus A. Smith, of Alabama, has been appointed collector of internal revenue for New Mexico.

Mr. Webster, a son-in-law of the Secretary of State, is counsel for Spain in the matter of libelling the Spanish gunboats. There is no doubt here that Secretary Fish is hostile to any action of the government favoring the struggling Cubans.

A Washington special to the New York *Tribune* says that Admiral Porter has now got our Navy into a condition that will render it dangerous for Spain to attempt any reprisals in case the gunboats are, for any reason, withheld.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, objection was made to an interlineation in an indictment, the instrument having been written in black ink, and the interpolation in blue ink. Judge Carter said: "Now, in this period of the abolition of all distinction on account of color, it appears to me that this criticism is hypercritical."

Despatches from Cespedes to the New York Junta state that the Cubans captured a fort at Pabrenilla on the 8th ult. He says that 12,000 men have enlisted in the Cuban army since the 5th of July. The policy of destroying the canefields will be continued. One hundred and twenty native Cubans were shot near Cienago by order of Valmesada.

The President proclaims the discontinuance, after date, of the discriminating duties heretofore levied upon merchandise imported into the United States in French vessels, either from the countries of its origin or from other countries.

One of the charges of the District Attorney against the Spanish gunboats is that the vessels are intended for hostilities against the people of Cuba, with whom the United States are at peace.

Supervisor Perry, of North Carolina, under date of November 20, gives the following statement of the amount of revenue collected on tobacco in the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Districts of that State for the six months ending Oct. 31, 1869, as compared with the same months of the preceding year, viz: The whole amount collected during that period, $143,438,87. There was much more tobacco manufactured in these districts during that period, in 1868, than in 1869, on account of the seizure, in May last, of a large number of factories.

The revenue from all sources other than the manufacture of tobacco in North and South Carolina, during the period mentioned in 1869, is largely in excess of that collected during the corresponding months in 1868:

Fourth District, 1868, $18,274 16: 1869, $143,870 00; difference, $125,595,-84. Fifth District, 1868, $65,249,46; 1869, $214,779,54; difference, $451,235,-33. This difference includes a gain of $2,241,36 in favor of May and June, 1868. Sixth District, 1868, $18,603,35; 1869, $84,789,33; difference, $69,185,98.

This statement shows an average increase during the six months ending October 31, 1869, of about five hundred per cent. The increase in the Fourth District being nearly five hundred per cent.; in the Sixth District nearly five hundred per cent., and in the Fifth District three and four hundred per cent.

Foreign News.

Quebec has refused to pay the sum imposed by the Legislature for common school education in the city, and the Government has instituted a suit to compel the city to comply with the forms of the law.

Letters which have been received from Rome speak of the influx of strangers in that capital as being very large, and the gathering of Americans there as being among the largest. The prices demanded for accommodations by the lodging house keepers are enormous, and every day they are rising in their exactions.

A medical school for women has been established at Burielly, India.

The Levant *Times* has been suspended for one month for having advocated Egyptian independence.

Paris statistics show that brain fever has increased 73 per cent. since the wearing of chignons began.

It is feared that the death of Victor Emanuel will be followed by disturbances in Italy. The Garibaldi and Mazzini factions are indicated as the sources of danger.

Ladies will be admitted in future to to medical lectures at the University of Edinburgh. This is one of the greatest victories as yet achieved by woman's rights in Great Britain.

M. Lesseps, chief engineer of the Suez Canal, publicly denies the unfavorable reports regarding the success of that great enterprise. Fifty vessels sailed safely through the canal and returned.

Phillipine Island advices report that a formidable reactionary conspiracy has been discovered, and many arrests made. The chief of the conspiracy committed suicide when he found that the conspiracy was frustrated.

A family of seven brothers and sisters, all living, now reside in the neighborhood of Bull Run, Knox County, Tenn., where they were born and have lived all their lives. The united ages of these seven worthy people amount to 536 years. They consist of John Cox, 85 years of age; Jas. Cox, 82; Richard Cox, 79; Sarah, widow of Wm. Conner, 77; Henry Cox, 75; Moses Cox, 70; Mrs. Hill, wife of Marvin Hill, 68.

New Counterfeits on National Banks.

We find the following list of new counterfeits on national banks in the *United States Counterfeit Detector* of the 15th ult,

First National Bank of Manitowoc, Wisconsin.

Third National Bank of Chicago, Illinois, 10's raised from 1's. Well done.

Twenties raised from 1's, First National Bank of Springfield, Ill.

Fives, imitation, Farmers National Bank of Reading, Pa., reported in circulation. Look out for all Farmers National Banks, as the town and State can be easily changed and printed from the same counterfeit plate.

Fives, Jewett City National Bank, Jewett city, Conn. In the imitation the date on the deck of the ship is 1292; it should be 1492. The date 1492, on the right end of the genuine bill, under the Indian princess, is left off the imitation. The word Feb., under engraver's name in imitation is *Fer.*

Twos, Jewett City National Bank, Conn. The coarsest part of the bill is on the left end. *The female with the stars over head.* The genuine have sixteen stars in two half-circles. The imitation have twenty-three, and very indistinct.

Tens, Farmer's National Bank of Amsterdam, N. Y. The letters "A," in "Amsterdam," under the words *National Bank of,* in the above imitation, are smaller than the other letters, and the *curved line* under "UNITED" runs into the shading of the "UNITED." The genuine does not.

Twenties, Fourth National Bank of New York city.

Marine National Bank of the city of New York. 2's imitation. The genuine reads as above. The imitation reads, The Marine National Bank of New York. *New Counterfeit Greenback.*—10's imitation.—The bill is shorter by just one half the width of the margin of X's. It is also a trifle wider. The genuine has a period between the letters E. and S. in Spinner's signature. The counterfeit has not: There are four distinct rows of feathers in the eagle's left wing in the genuine; only three in the counterfeit. It is a dangerous bill, being well engraved.

Summary of News.

Four divorce suits are pending in Petersburg, Va.

The Government announces its intention to restore constitutional guarantees.

There are Fenian demonstrations throughout Ireland, some of them riotous.

Dickens is writing a new story, to be published in serial form.

Patriotic New Yorkers propose to place the busts of all the Presidents from Washington down, in the Central Park.

A bill has been introduced in the Tennessee Legislature to erect a monument to the memory of John Bell.

In the Legislature of Pennsylvania the Republicans have a majority of 25 on joint ballot.

Mrs. General Custar goes with her husband on Indian campaigns, and is a good shot with a rifle.

The Wisconsin Senate will contain 20 Republicans and 13 Democrats. The Assembly will have a joint Republican majority of about ten.

The freedman's school in Tennessee have eighty-two teachers and fifteen thousand pupils. Twenty-seven of the teachers are colored.

St. Louis sends to points south of Cairo double the quantity of produce forwarded before the war, and ten times as much manufactured goods.

Beckham, the great New York embezzler, has been released from the Sing Sing Penitentiary, having served out his term of imprisonment.

Dr. Mary Walker has discharged her Cincinnati tailor, the *Commercial* says, because he failed to cut her trousers to fit.

Within three years six hundred families have settled in one county in Florida under the provisions of the homestead law.

Whipping day in Delaware was observed on Saturday, at New Castle, by the public flogging in the jail yard of five men—four of them black and one white.

When the bottom of the Great Eastern was cleaned, recently, 50,000 gallons of mussels and other accretions were removed from it.

Early frost has greatly affected fall plowing in Minnesota. Most of the work usually done at this season must be crowded into the spring.

One walnut log from Canada has gone to Detroit to be cut up, and if the wood is as good as expected the boards will be worth $1,000.

The New Orleans *Picayune* says it is estimated that 3,000 men are regularly employed in procuring fish for that market.

The Ridgeway, N. C. *Press* says that wolves have made their appearance in Granville county and have destroyed a large amount of property, besides making night hideous with their howling.

General Franklin, superintendent of Colt's factory, has gone to Europe to secure fresh contracts for guns, pistols and cannon. The Russian contract is nearly completed.

If the Cuban insurgents burn the sugar crop, as they threaten, it is said the loss to the United States, in revenue and income, from mercantile transactions will be $60,000,000.

The ship Pride has just arrived at Boston from Liverpool with six fine cows of the Jersey breed, purchased in England for a gentleman residing near the "Hub."

The South Carolina Legislature met on 24th of Nov. In his message the Governor speaks cheerfully of the financial condition of the State, and recommends that the interest on the State debt be paid in specie. It also advises the passage of laws to protect the workingman, and urges that special attention should be paid to manufactures and agricultural improvements.

A cynic by the name of Wright, in Wrightville, Wright county, out West, recently writing on woman's rights, said: "That it is so seldom that women do right, that it is no more than right that when they do what is right that it should be rightfully done." Now if Mr. Wright is not right then he had no right to write the above.

Lyman Allen, an old gentleman of eighty years, who had been a boarder at Taylor's Hotel, New York, for five years or more, died on Wednesday night, the 26th ult. He was a very eccentric man, holding little converse with people, and rarely making his appearance down stairs except at breakfast, and once a week at the clerk's desk, where he was in the habit of promptly settling his bill when due. He was entirely alone, and until yesterday it was not known that he had either relatives or friends. This morning, on the arrival of his sister from Groton, Conn., his trunks were opened, and found to contain $600,000 in bank notes, bonds, and coin, and a will, executed fifteen years ago, in which all his property was bequeathed to his sister.

Ex-Secretary Stanton's health continues to be a matter of solicitude to his friends. He is in Washington, and is able to ride out, but unable to attend to the duties of his profession.

Ex-Minister Harvey, whose salary while in Portugal was abolished by Congress, has had it readjusted at the Treasury Department, in accordance with the proviso in the last appropriation bill. It gives him $21,500 in gold.

An Indianapolis Councilman in a recent speech said, "Any Judge who would issue such an order as that of Judge Hines is a jackass." Forgetting himself a little further on, he added, "And I am the peer of such a man!"

As evidence that American ideas are getting foothold in Italy, a correspondent cites the fact that American rocking-chairs are now in high favor, though when first introduced by American families they were looked upon by the natives as something ridiculous.

Some one relates the story of a man who was too lazy to say his prayers. He wrote out his devotions on foolscap, however, and tied them to the foot of his couch. Before retiring he would hold them up to heaven and exclaim, "There's my sentiments," and jump into bed.

"You never saw such a happy lot of people as we had here yesterday," said a landlady in Indiana to a newly-arrived guest; "there were thirteen couples of 'em." "What! thirteen couples just married?" "Oh, no, sir; thirteen couples just divorced!"

A citizens of Pottsville, Pa., offered a reward of $100 for the arrest and conviction of the person who spat on his daughter's dress on a certain evening, and $50 for the arrest and conviction of any person detected in spitting on any lady's dress.

Eccentric shoes of varied styles, for men's wear, have lately been devised. It has been reserved for a shoemaker in New York, however, to invent a wet-weather boot that comes to the knee, and is laced upon hooks all down the front.

The Grosvenor Dale Woolen Company contemplate erecting a mill at Thompson, Conn., next season, which will be 500 feet long and 72 wide, and run 700 looms. The enterprise will add 1,000 more to the population of the village, and nearly 100 tenements will be built to accommodate them.

The stringency with which the "Anatomy act" is enforced in Great Britain has greatly affected the prosperity of the English medical schools. Not half enough subjects for dissection can be obtained, and the students are commencing to move across the Channel. The doctors call for the repeal of the act.

An old gentleman died in Canterbury, Conn., the other day at the age of seventy-five, and was buried in a suit of clothes which he procured when a young man, and had worn constantly as a Sunday suit for more than half a century. He had been married four times and on each occasion wore the same suit.

Here is a "Personal" advertisement clipped from a Chicago journal:

"PERSONAL.—(If living) will the gentlemen who left 195 * ave., last Sunday evening, to fight a duel on the prairie, call and claim their property. If not called for within ten days, will be sold for debt. J. and B."

A correspondent of *Zion's Herald* says that ex-President Pierce, while a member of the United States Senate, experienced a change of heart under the preaching of the eloquent G. Cookman, and went home to Concord intending to become a Methodist minister, but his wife would not let him.

The first spike was driven on the Oregon Central Railroad, at Portland, on the 28th ultimo, Senator Williams and others making brief speeches on the occasion. The spike was driven by J. L. Parish, who went to Oregon in 1840, and who remarked on the changes wrought in that region since that time.

A curious work is going on near Ceylon, in the deepening of the sea channels between that island and India, by cutting away the connecting reef, so as to allow shipping of larger tonnage to pass. This has been in progress for ten years, with a considerable increase of depth and of the number of ships. The work is executed by convict labor.

The celebrated Dr. Gregory, in the course of one of his medical lectures at Edinburgh, stated: "One cannot stand perfectly motionless for half an hour; that he had once tried to do so, and had fainted at the end of twenty minutes, the blood requiring the aid of motion from the body in order to retain its full circulating power."

A Texas newspaper contains the following advertisement: "We want, at this office, an intelligent freedboy, not under 12 years of age, to learn the incidents of the printer's business—chop wood, make fires, nurse the baby, run the roller, etc. Good wages paid. None but moral youths need apply. No importance attached to religious qualifications."

A Detroit constable discovered a partially intoxicated colored man who was carrying a naked yellow male baby, three or four days old, rolled up in the skirt of his coat. Being arrested, the man declared he had found the infant thrown out into the street, and he was taking it home to his wife, who was entirely out of that household convenience, and "wanted one, the best she knew how." An investigation showed that the story was true.

A young man, accompanied by his lady love, stopped at a St. Louis boarding-house for dinner, the other day. Never having seen fish-balls he handed one to his lady, under the impression that it was a doughnut. After breaking his own open he carefully examined it, then smelt of it and with a sepulchral voice said: "Matilda, don't eat that doughnut; there is something dead in this!"

The Wilmington *Journal* announces that the *whole* of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, its foundries and every thing thereunto belonging, will, by decree of court, be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Court House door of the County of New Hanover, on the 5th day of January, 1870. This is, perhaps, the most important public auction ever advertised to take place in North Carolina.

Hannibal, Missouri, is a good camping ground for "anxious and aimless." *The Courier* of that city says that there is a "mania" there for marrying lady school teachers. After giving statistics of the number married lately, it adds that "the comely school ma'am who accepts a situation as teacher in Hannibal may consider her chances of being struck by lightning more probable than dying an old maid."

The great wind storm of Thursday and Friday increases in extent and capacity for destruction as the fuller reports of its ravages are brought by the telegraph. From the Atlantic coast to far out on the Western plains the terrible tornado swept the country, varying in violence at different points, but in many localities literally sweeping bare the face of the earth. The damage to property is immense, but with the exceptions of the disasters on the Western lakes, no loss of life is yet reported.

Morrow and Daugherty, the two assassins hired by the Whiskey Ring to murder Revenue Officer Brooks in Philadelphia some two months since, on Saturday were brought into Court, and the attempts of their employers having failed to release them, they received the final sentence. They were condemned to pay a fine of one thousand dollars each and be imprisoned for seven years. The result of the trial is generally accepted as a triumph of justice over the powerful and corrupt combination known as the Whisky Ring.

The New York *Herald* thinks that Andy Johnson's defeat for Senator in Tennessee will be the last of him, and that he will probably retire on his laurels, make a new suit of clothes for himself, and then write a book. The *Herald* thinks he could get twenty thousand dollars for a book on the ups and downs, ins and outs, the pipe layings and dead ducks, the kitchen cabinets, the lobby and the mysteries of his administration.

A Californian has on exhibition a copy of the Declaration of Independence, written in Chinese, on silk. The document is about twenty inches wide, and five feet long. There are only three in existence; one in the consulate at Hong Kong, one at the Patent Office, and this one, which was inscribed and sent on by Chue A. Sine, consular interpreter at Hong Kong. The present was accompanied by a letter, in which Sine says that thousands of his countrymen had read the copy in the consul's office at Hong Kong, with admiration and increased respect for Americans and their institutions.

Explorations, under the direction of the Canadian authorities, have ascertained all the topographical features of another great lake, lying north and west of Lake Superior. This lake, known as Lake Nipigon, will rank in point of size with the other lakes of the chain. It is larger than Ontario, and but little, if any, smaller than Eric. Over 500 miles of its coast-line have been surveyed and mapped. It connects with Superior by the Nipigon river, which is but thirty miles in length. It is dotted with an almost countless labarynth of islands, and its shores present both a large area of fertile lands, and mineral districts of very great wealth. More detailed information will soon be laid before the world.

Vallandigham.

This whilom favorite of the Democracy seems to be "laying low" at present, watching and waiting for "the better time coming," when he can emerge from the cloud under which he has been partially hidden for some time past, with a fair prospect of again becoming a prominent actor on the political stage. For some time past he has been "fighting shy," so that even the Democrats of Ohio have not known where exactly to place him. In a letter to a friend, written before the election, but only published within a few days, he says:

"In truth I could give you little satisfaction in regard to political affairs in this State or elswhere at the present time, as I have concerned myself but little with them for a year past. I doubt whether a single accepted issue of the day will, at least in the present shape, constitute any part of the subjects of discussion in 1872. It seems evident, too, that the position of public men and of leading newspapers will, by that time, be greatly changed."

Evidently this man, gifted with more political prescience and larger brain than most of those who aspire to Democratic leadership, has given up all hope of the success of his party until such time as there shall be a change of "issues." He sees that, wedded to its ridiculous dogmas and chained to defunct ideas, as that party now is, it must remain where it is, in a hopeless minority—and he has wisely concluded to "concern" himself "but little" with its affairs, so

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1869.

THIS WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

We call attention to the following new advertisements in this issue:

Read special notice of Rev. E. A. Wilson.
Jno. B. Ogden, New York, inserts special notice.
Read court notice in matters of J. H. Parker, adm'r, vs heirs of Willis Parker, dec'd.
Ramsey & Co. advertise pump factory.

Local and Personal.

☞ Hon. C. L. COBB, M. C., leaves for Washington City to-morrow morning.

☞ The Millwrights are at work on the large Saw Mill of the Land and Lumber Company.

☞ While we hear of snow, and freezing, and severe cold weather North, East and West, we are enjoying it pleasantly here.

☞ Our townsman C. B. BROTHERS has arrived with a splendid lot of Horses and Mules. He is an excellent judge of good stock.

☞ Dr. UNDERWOOD has a large force at work grading "Pennsylvania Avenue" in the addition to Elizabeth City. It will make a beautiful street.

☞ Several more families, who had formerly lived here and moved West, returned on Saturday. They say they decidedly prefer this country to the West.

☞ Dr. W. BARROW, of Northampton has tendered his resignation as a member of the State Senate. He is the Collector of this District.

☞ On the 23d Mr. SYKES introduced a bill for the incorporation of the Elizabeth City and Norfolk Railroad. It was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

☞ Several times the package of NORTH CAROLINIANS plainly addressed to Newland have been forwarded to and returned from *New Bern*. Do try and be more careful.

☞ We are in the "blue fish" season. Schooners and small vessels arrive here almost daily, loaded with this most delicious of the fish tribe. They are caught along the coast, and, without exception, are the finest fish in the world.

☞ The series of articles, "Edenton —Past and Present," will be resumed in our next, and continued until completed. As a history of the past and present condition of that place, they will be found reliable and interesting.

☞ The gaming season has commenced. The country from Elizabeth City on down to Roanoke is celebrated for its wild fowls, and every fall and winter sportsmen from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore visit us, spending several weeks indulging in the rare sport.

☞ As an evidence of what advertising will do, we would state the fact that the "Yankee Store" sold Five Hundred Dollars worth of goods on Saturday last. Too many of our business men do not sufficiently appreciate the fact that advertising *pays*.

☞ Should "Prof." JAMES GALLAGHER visit any of our neighboring towns for the purpose of giving an exhibition and entertainment, we would suggest to Printers and Hotel keepers that it would be wise to take payment *in advance*. He claims to hail from Syracuse, N. Y.

☞ By the proceedings in this issue, it will be seen that a Mechanics' Savings, Loan and Building Association, is about to be organized in this place. It is a move in the right direction. These Associations are accomplishing a great deal of good in the North. We believe this one will benefit our people here. Keep the ball in motion.

☞ Marriage licenses issued in November: William T. Jordan and Margaret E. Sampson; Aaron Winslow and Martha Britton; Henry C. White and Missouri E. Keaton; James Palmer and Martha Stevens; Ezekiel Strong and Laura Thompson; Theron T. Rutter and Harriet Ann Fitch; William Davis and Margaret Lowry; William Bow and Joanna Boone.

☞ Our friend C. W. HOLLOWELL, Esq., spent several days last week among the wild game on Currituck Sound. He had excellent luck. Kindly disposed as he always is, he generously remembered the Editor and his family. We can assure him that while luxuriating on those ducks and geese *we remembered him*. It has tempted us to try our hand in reveling in the exhilarating delights of the celebrated ducking region.

☞ A teacher asks, "Are you in favor of long lessons?" We answer no. Give *short* lessons, but insist upon *good* ones. It is better to build slow and sure, with an ample base, than to erect a showy building upon a defective foundation. Let reviews be of frequent occurrence. Take pains to *illustrate* what you teach, in every way that may fix the ideas in the mind. Do not be content with teaching simply the *words* of the book, but bring all the interest you can into lessons that may otherwise be dull.

☞ The following Bankrupts were discharged by His Honor Judge BROOKS, at this place from 20th of Oct. to 23rd of Nov., 1869:

J. R. McCurdy, Jas. Bonner, N. S. Perkins, Thos. Cochrane, William Perry, West Leary, West R. Leary, J. B. Satterfield, Chowan; Benj. W. Jones, Thos. B. Langston, Jas. E. Russell, Jas. R. Hoffler, Jas. E. Everette, Jno. Jones, Thos. D. Riddick, Gates; Mills Sumner, Hertford; S. P. Everette, Jno. E. Cherry, Martin; Wm. R. Sykes, Northampton; W. D. Carstarphen, Tyrrell; Nathan Toms, Hen. White, Perquimans; Col. S. B. Spruill, Bertie; Jas. Warren, Maxcy Sanderlin, Pasquotank; W. R. Wheatly, Martin; William Small, Perquimans; J. S. Spruill, Washington.

☞ Flour! Flour!! Flour!!! Another large arrival of Super and Extra Flour, and for sale low at C. C. Allen & Bro's. *

☞ We learn that Prof. T. W. CARDOZO has received authority from Gen. HOWARD, through the State Superintendent, Dr. VOGELL, to give out the contract for the colored Normal School building at this place. The contract is not to exceed Eight Hundred dollars. All this has been accomplished through the indefatigable efforts of Prof. CARDOZO during the past summer. Contractors should apply immediately.

☞ The "Truths relative to farming," referred to by a correspondent in last week's NORTH CAROLINIAN, are worthy of more than passing attention. Here we have a soil unequalled in its natural qualities—a soil that ought to make its owners rich, and yet they all complain of poverty. The fault is not in the soil, but it *is* in those cultivating it. The plan of farming adopted and practiced for the past fifty years is enough to make and *keep* the farmers poor. They persist in shallow plowing, neither save manure nor use fertilizers, and squander labor over a hundred acres that should be confined to ten. How trite the old couplet:

"If vain our toil,
We ought to blame the culture, not the soil."

☞ The NORTH CAROLINIAN does not wish to be a fault-finder. While it is plain spoken it ever hopes to be fair and candid. Feeling an interest in this country and its people, it desires to be of service to them. When it makes suggestions, it is with that end in view. In looking around, it observes two things:—1st, that too few people own land, and 2d, that too many *own too much* land. To the latter it would advise the policy of selling a part. Better do that, and put the money out at interest, than to keep so much more land than can be cultivated to advantage and kept in good fence. It will not only save a vast deal of care and trouble, but more money will be realized than by skimming over so large a surface and getting such poor crops. To the former it would urge the importance of *buying homes of their own*. Nothing contributes more to a man's comfort and independence than a home—a place he can call his own.

☞ It is characteristic of Old Fogyism to kick and grumble and find fault. How it hates innovation and improvement and progress! It is the sworn enemy of change unless it be for the worse, and then, with a significant wink, it says, "didn't I tell you so?" Alas, that we must chronicle the fact, it has its representatives—its earnest votaries in Elizabeth City. May the tribe rapidly decrease. We have no sympathy with them—we *can* have none. They continually busy themselves with the inanimate forms of the past—are resurrectionists of the dead and buried. They must surrender. Like the repulsive Old Man of the sea, they must not be allowed to straddle the shoulders of the Sinbad of Progress. What fate more terrible than to be ridden to death by the hoary and heartless old wretch? No, it must not—*shall* not be. It is possible to make the Elizabeth City of the future far eclipse what it was in the past. *And it will be done.* The agencies are already at work. The cars are in motion. Old fogies, get off the track!

☞ Allen & Bro. are receiving New Goods every week, and offer them at prices to suit every body. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. *

MARRIAGES.

[TRAP-DOOR FALLEN—PRINTER CAUGHT.]

RUTTER—FITCH.—Married, in this place, on Wednesday evening, November 24th, 1869, by Rev. R. R. Overby, Mr. THERON T. RUTTER to Miss HATTIE A. FITCH—both of Elizabeth City.

"Though fools spurn Hymen's gentle powers,
We who improve his golden hours,
By sweet experience know,
That marriage, rightly understood,
Is to the tender and the good
A paradise below."

WHITE—KEATON.—In Nixonton, on the 18th ult., by William Morris, Esq., Mr. HENRY C. WHITE to Miss MISSOURI E. KEATON, all of the above named place.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE, J. G. RUSSELL, Pro'r.

Mr. Morehead, Mr. Monroe, New York; M. Wilson, Tioga county, Pa.

PENDLETON'S HOTEL, T. D. PENDLETON, Pro'r.

Col. Foster and friend, Pa; Samuel Hodges, I. Tillitt, Norfolk; J. B. Tates, M. D. Hathaway; R. D. Cadugan, A. Bliving, Roanoke; E. Hurby and wife, Josiah Morris, Ind; C. C. Redding, Md.

THE MARKETS.

Elizabeth City Prices Current.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Apples—New Green pr. bu.	75	@	100
" Dried ₱ lb.	6	@	8
Beef Hams—Dried, ₱ lb.	20		
" Fresh "	10	@	15
Bacon—Clear side ₱ lb			24
" Rib side			22
" Shoulder			20
" Hams, country	18	@	20
" " sugar cured	24	@	26
Butter—Country	30	@	40
" N.Y. State	50	@	55
Beeswax—₱ lb	30	@	35
Beans—white Navy,			1,50
Cement—₱ bbl.,			3,50
Corn—new, ₱ bu.	07	@	75
Cheese—₱ lb			25
Chickens—Spring ₱ pair	25	@	40
Cotton yarn—₱ block			2,25
" in seed, ₱ lb.			5
" in bale,			22
" in lint,			20
Peaches—Dried, ₱ lb			20
Eggs—₱ doz.			20
Flour—Super. ₱ bbl.	6,00	@	7,00
" Extra "	7,50	@	8,50
" Family "	10,00	@	12,00
Fish—Drum pickled ₱ 100 lbs	2,50	@	3,00
" " dried "	3,00	@	4,00
" Herring ₱ bbl			8,00
" " gross ₱ 1000	8,00	@	12,00
" " dried "	12,00	@	15,00
Feathers—₱ lb	25	@	60
Flaxseed—₱ bu	2,00	@	2,20
Hides—Dry ₱ lb	13	@	14
" Green	6	@	7
Iron—Old cast ₱ cwt.	50	@	60
" Wrought "	1,00	@	1,10
Lard—₱ lb	20	@	28
Lumber—Heart pine ₱ 1000 ft	18,00	@	22,00
" Cypress "	18,00	@	20,00
" Sap "	12,00	@	16,00
" Lath "			3,00
Lime—Rockland, ₱ bbl.,			2,50
" Shell, "			1,00
Meal—₱ bu. 50 lbs			1,00
Oats, new—₱ bu.			60
Peas—Black ₱ bu			75
Peanuts ₱ bu.			2,40
Black Eyed Peas			1,40
Pork—Mess			36,50
Potatoes—New ₱ bbl	1,00	@	1,25
" Sweet ₱ bu.			40 to 50
Rags—₱ lb			3 to 3½
Rails—Juniper ₱ 1000	50,00	@	60,00
Shingles—10 inch, bunch, W. I. ₱ 1000			2,25 to 2,50
" " " "			3,25 to 4,50
Salt—₱ sack, 3 bu.			2,50 to 3,00
Wheat—new, white,			1,25a1,50
" red,			1,00a1,25
Wood—₱ cord			2,50 to 3,00
Wine—Scuppernong ₱ gal.			2,00 to 3,00
Whiskey—₱ gal.			1,75 to 2,50
Yoppon—₱ bu.			25 to 40

New York Market.

Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Sterling 109¾. Gold 124¼. U. S. 6-20s of 1862, 113¾. U. S. 10-40s 111. North Carolina State Bonds active; special tax sold as low as 27. Cotton opened firmer at 25¼c. Flour, firmer superfine from $4.90@$5.50; extra Southern $5.50 to $6.25. Wheat—Winter red Western, inferior to prime, $1.30@1.38; Illinois $1.23@1.25. Corn heavy; mixed Western 1.06@1.10. Pork firmer at $30.00. Lard steady; kettle 18@19c. Whiskey $1.07@1.08. Rice 7@7¾c.

Baltimore Market.

Cotton quiet at 24¾c. Flour dull and favors buyers except for low grades. Wheat dull; prime to choice, $1.35. Corn firm; new 90@97. Oats 58@58c. Rye 95c. Provisions firm. Whiskey quiet at 78c.

Temperature at Elizabeth City.

For the week ending Nov. 27.

REPORTED BY J. G. RUSSELL.

Thermometer on November 23, 56° in shade.
November 26th—28°
Average of the week taken three times a day—at 6 A. M. and 2 and 7 o'clock, P. M.—44 1-7°.
Rain on the 15th and 16th, and 19th and 26th

MARINE REPORT.

PORT OF ELIZABETH CITY.

For the week ending yesterday.

M. B. CULPEPPER, REPORTER.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Elizabeth City, Harney, from Norfolk, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, freight and passengers to Dismal Swamp Steam Transportation Company.
Stmr George Washington, Sleight, Norfolk, freight and passengers, to D. S. S. T. Co.
Stmr. Hertford, Woodley, Columbia, freight and passengers to D. S. S. T. Co.
Stmr. Ellen Smith, Walker, freight to Hertford N. C.
Schr. Snow Storm, Cartwright, freight for Norfolk.
Schr. Tonic & Alice, French, for Norfolk.
Schr. Mary Francis, Hayman, to load.
Schr. Fly, Sweetser, Beaufort, light.
Schr. Maria Ann, McKinney, loaded for Norfolk.
Schr. Surprise, Bell, light from Norfolk.
Schr. Petrel, Beadle, do.
Schr. Martha Davis, Fulcher, Norfolk loaded.
Schr. Agnes, Lupton, do.

DEPARTURES.

Stmr Elizabeth City, Harney, to Norfolk, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Stmr George Washington, Sleight, Norfolk, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Stmr Hertford, Woodly, to Columbia every Monday.
Stmr Hellen Smith, Walker, Norfolk every Friday.
Schr. Sue Cumming, Lyon, corn for Wilmington.
Schr. Triumphs, Walker, loaded for Norfolk.
Schr. Martha Davis, Fulcher, for Beaufort.
Schr. Agnes, Lupton, do.
Schr. Mary Francis, Hayman, mdse. for Aligator.

PROSPECTUSES.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

Harper's Magazine, apart from the illustrations, contains from fifty to one hundred per cent. more matter than any similar periodical issued in the English language.

CRITICAL NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

The most popular Monthly in the world.—*New York Observer.*

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellence of Harper's Magazine—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 120,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the culture of the American people; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good woodcuts; and it combines in itself the racy monthly and the philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—TRUBNER'S *Guide to American Literature.*

It is one of the wonders of journalism—the editorial management of Harper's. * * * All the periodicals which the Harpers publish are almost ideally well edited.—*The Nation, N. Y.*

We can account for its success only by the simple fact that it meets precisely the popular taste, furnishing a variety of pleasing and instructive reading for all.—*Zion's Herald, Boston.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1870.

TERMS: Harper's Magazine, one year $4,00.

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazaar will be supplied gratis for every Club of five subscribers at $4,00 each, in one remittance; or six copies for $20,00, without extra copy.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly and Bazaar, to one address for one year, $10,00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7,00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A complete set of Harper's Magazine, now comprising 39 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2,25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3,00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

The postage on Harper's Magazine is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."

"The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

In November will be commenced "Man and Wife," a new serial story, splendidly illustrated, by Wilkie Collins (author of "The Woman in White," "No Name," "Armadale," and "The Moonstone"). New subscribers will be supplied with Harper's Weekly from the commencement of the story to the end of 1870 for four dollars.

CRITICAL NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

The Model Newspaper of our country. Complete in all the departments of an American family paper, Harper's Weekly has earned for itself a right to its title, "A Journal of Civilization."—*New York Evening Post.*

Harper's Weekly may be unreservedly declared the best newspaper in America.—*N. Y. Independent.*

The articles upon public questions which appear in Harper's Weekly from week to week form a remarkable series of brief political essays. They are distinguished by clear and pointed statement, by good common sense, by independence and breadth of view. They are the expression of mature conviction, high principle, and strong feeling, and take their place among the best newspaper writing of the time. —*North American Review, Boston, Mass.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1870.

TERMS: Harper's Weekly, one year, $4,00

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of five subscribers at $4,00 each, in one remittance; or, six copies for $20,00, without extra copy.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10,00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7,00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The annual volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense for $7 each. A complete set, comprising thirteen volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of 5,25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser. Volume XIII ready January 1st, 1870.

The postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post office. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

"A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure and Instruction."

HARPER'S BAZAR.

CRITICAL NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

Harper's Bazar contains, besides pictures, patterns, etc., a variety of matter of especial use and interest to the family; articles on health, dress, and housekeeping in all its branches; its editorial matter is specially adapted to the circle it is intended to interest and instruct; and it has, besides, good stories and literary matter of merit. It is not surprising that the journal, with such features, has achieved in a short time an immense success; for something of its kind was desired in thousands of families, and its publishers have filled the demand. The young lady who buys a single number of Harper's Bazar is made a subscriber for life.—*New York Evening Post.*

The Bazar is excellent. Like all the periodicals which the Harpers publish, it is almost ideally well edited, and the class of readers for whom it is intended—the mothers and daughters in average families—can not but profit by its good sense and good taste, which, we have no doubt, are to-day making very many homes happier than they may have been before the woman began taking lessons in personal and household and social management from this good natured mentor.—*The Nation.*

It has the merit of being sensible, of conveying instruction, of giving excellent patterns in every department, and of being well stocked with good reading matter.—*Watchman and Reflector.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1870.

TERMS: Harper's Bazar, one year $4 00

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every club of five subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, six copies for $20 00, without extra copy.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The annual volumes of Harper's Bazar for the years 1868-9, elegantly bound in green morocco cloth, will be sent by express, freight prepaid, for $7 00 each.

The postage on Harper's Bazar is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
BERTIE COUNTY.
In the Superior Court.

Whitmel T. Sharrock
against Attachment.
William A. Ferguson

In the above action it appearing from the affidavit of the plaintiff,

1st. That the defendant is a resident of another State.

2nd. That a cause of action exists against said defendant.

3rd. That the defendant has property in this State: it is ordered that service of summons be made by publication in the NORTH CAROLINIAN once a week, for four weeks successively, commanding the defendant to be and appear at the Court House in Windsor, on the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to answer the complaint of the plaintiff, a copy of which has been filed in the office of the Superior Court Clerk.

Witness, William P. Gurley, Clerk of said Court at office in Windsor the 4th day of Nov. A. D. 1869. WILLIAM P. GURLEY,
Clerk Sup'r Court.
22–4w [Pr. adv. $7,50.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MARTIN COUNTY.
In the Superior Court.

Jno. A. Manning, adm'r of Milly Mathews pltf.
against
R. D. Mathews, Temperance Mathews, Kenneth Edmondson and wife Penelope, and Richard, Thomas and James Silvey Mathews, heirs at law of Milly Mathews, defendants.

PETITION TO SELL LAND FOR ASSETS.

It appearing to the Court that Richard, Thomas and James Silvey Mathews reside in St. Francis county; Arkansas: it is ordered that publication be made in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, a newspaper published in the town of Elizabeth City, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that the same will be heard at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court in Williamston, N. C., at the expiration of sixty days, that they may appear and show cause, if any, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

Witness, Joseph M. Siterson, Clerk of said Court at office in Williamston, N. C., 15 Nov, A. D. 1869. JOS. M. SITERSON.
Clerk Sup'r Court.
22–6w [Pr. adv. $8.75.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MARTIN COUNTY.
In the Superior Court.

John C. Getzenger, adm'r of A. J. Lickman, plaintiff,
against
The heirs at law of A. J. Lickman, defendants.

PETITION TO MAKE REAL ESTATE ASSETS.

It appearing to the Court that the heirs of A. J. Lickman, if any are non-residents: it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, a newspaper published in the town of Elizabeth City, notifying the said heirs at law of the said A. J. Lickman of the filing of this petition and that the same will be heard at the expiration of sixty days at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court in Williamston, N. C.

Witness, Joseph M. Siterson, Clerk of Superior Court at office in Williamston this 15th of Nov. 1869. JOSEPH M. SITERSON,
Clerk Sup'r Court.
22–6w. [Pr. adv. $8.75.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
PASQUOTANK COUNTY.
In the Superior Court.

Jesse R. Brown, Plaintiff,
against
Emma Jane Brown, Defendant.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Emma Jane Brown, is a non-resident; it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, a newspaper published in Elizabeth City, N. C., notifying said Emma Jane Brown, the defendant in this cause, to make her personal appearance before this Court, on the 10th day of December, 1869, and plead, answer, or demur to the complaint filed in the cause, or judgment *ex parte* will be taken as to her, and in favor of Plaintiff.

WM. E. VAUGHAN,
C. S. C. Pasquotank County.
19–6w. [Pr. adv. $6.]

NOTICE!—HAVING QUALIFIED as PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR of Pasquotank County, I will give ample time and attention to the settlement of all estates that may come into my hands.

A late act of the Legislature has made material changes in regard to this subject, which it would be well for those interested to look into.

W. G. POOL,
Public Administrator.
Elizabeth City, July 1, 1869–tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AROUND THE WORLD.

THE NEW YORK OBSERVER

Is now publishing a series of letters from the Rev. Dr. E. D. G. Prime, who is making the tour of the World, by way of California, Japan, China, India, Egypt, &c., together with various other correspondence, all the news, religious and secular, and a great variety of the best reading, original and selected.

Now is the time to secure the oldest and

BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

We make the following liberal offers for

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

We will send the New York Observer for one year to

One	new subscriber and one,	"	3,00
Two	" "	"	5,00
Two	" " and one old,	"	8,00
Three	" "	"	9,00
Three	" " and one old,	"	11,50
Four	" "	"	11,00
Four	" " and one old,	"	12,00
Five	" "	"	11,00
Six	" "	"	12,00

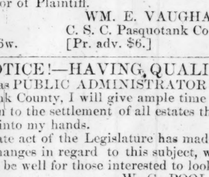
And to any larger number at the same rate.

Sample copies free. Term, $3.50 per annum, in advance.

Send by check, draft, Post Office order, or registered letter.

SIDNEY E. MORSE, Jr. & CO.,
21–3t 37 Park Row, New York.

AGENTS WANTED
TO SELL CHEMBERLIN'S



FOR BUSINESS MEN! Invaluable to every merchant, every mechanic, every manufacturer, every farmer, every business man, and every young man.

Worth ten times its price. Agents are having great success. For circulars and full information, address O. D. CASE & CO.,
18–4m Publishers, Hartford, Ct.

FRUIT TREES.

A prime lot of peach, apple, dwarf pear, and cherry trees, and small fruit plants, for sale, at reasonable prices, at the nursery of the subscriber in Princess Anne county, Va., also pear trees and other nursery stock supplied from a reliable Northern nursery, by timely application. For particulars address

J. W. BARNARD, Blossom Hill, P. O.,
Princess Anne co. Va., or
Dr. WM. UNDERWOOD, Agent,
13–tf Elizabeth City, N. C.

BANKING & INSURANCE.

NORTH AMERICA LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 229 BROADWAY, Cor. BARCLAY ST.,
NEW YORK,

Presents more favorable terms for Insurance than any other Company in the United States.

Policies Executed and secured by pledge of public Stocks, and Bonds and Mortgages with the N. Y. Insurance Department.

RUFUS K. SPEED,
General Agent,
July 22, 1869. Eliz. City, N.C.

CRAFTSMEN'S
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Office, Trust Fund Building,
No. 214 and 216 Broadway,
NEW YORK.

This Company, organized under the laws of the State of New York, confines its business on the strictly mutual plan, dividing

ALL PROFITS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

All desirable forms of life and endowment policies are granted by this Company. These are

ALL NON-FORFEITING

by their terms, and contain no restrictions upon residence, travel or occupation; thus making the contract of this Company the most liberal policy ever issued.

EDWARD A. LAMBERT, President.
WILLIAM T. PHIPPS, Vice-President.
HENRY BELDEN, Secretary.
GEO. M. SCOTT, Gen'l Agt.
Elizabeth City, Aug. 12, 1869–3m.

"The Old North State Forever."—Encourage Home Enterprise!

THE NORTH CAROLINA HOME
(FIRE) INSURANCE COMPANY.
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Has now been in operation five months, and the liberal patronage it has received insures it to be a success.

AMOUNT LIABLE FOR LOSSES, $184,000
$20,000 deposited with the Public Treasurer as security to Policy Holders!

Rates moderate and all losses promptly adjusted and paid!

This Company, organized upon the most liberal principles, appeals to the people of North Carolina for support,—guaranteeing, in return, protection against loss or damage by fire, and circulating its receipts AT-HOME!

JAMES H. FOOTE, Pres.
SEATON GALES, Sec'y.
W. H. MURDOCH, Asst. Sec'y.

RUFUS K. SPEED, Agent for Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck. Office on Road street, Elizabeth City, N. C.
July 22, 1869. [Pr. adv. $15.

NORTH CAROLINA
MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

Incorporated by the N. C. Legislature, with Liberal Banking Privileges.

Office: Elizabeth City, N. C.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

GEO. D. POOL, *President*, R. F. ARMISTEAD, *Cas'r.*
Dr. P. JONES, C. W. HOLLOWELL,
Hon. C. L. COBB, C. W. GRANDY,
C. W. SKINNER, A. C. MUNDEN.

Deals in Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, Government and other Securities, etc.

Uncurrent Bank Notes bought and sold on reasonable terms.

July 15–tf.

CAPITAL - - - $1,000,000
Security by State Laws - 2,000,000

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by fire at as low rates as other first class companies.

THOS. SHERLOCK, Prest.
JNO. W. HARTWELL, V. Prest.,
W. M. RICHARDSON, Sec'y,
GEO. M. SCOTT, Agent,
8—1y Elizabeth City, N. C.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

Being engaged in other business, I desire to restrict my Practice to cases of Consultation, and to a limited extent of special practice.

My charges will be—
For consultation with another Physician, $5 00
" each subsequent consultation, in same case, 2 50
" examination and prescription, from $1 to 5 00
" visit in Eliz. City, and prescription, 1 50
" each subsequent visit, in same case, same day, 50
" visit in Eliz. City, at night, 5 00
" visit in country—the first mile, 2 00
" each after mile, per mile, 50
" visit one mile in country, at night, or in bad weather, 6 00
" each after mile, at night, or in bad weather, 1 00
Prompt settlement required.

W. G. POOL, M.D.
Elizabeth City, July 1, 1869–tf.

LAND SALES.

A VALUABLE TRACT OF SWAMP LAND FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of swamp land situated near New Bridge, in Currituck Co., N. C. containing 600 acres. It is heavily timbered with pine, poplar, cypress and juniper, and within convenient distance of the water. It has a 10 foot ditch running upon one side of it. The soil is well adapted to corn and wheat. Adjoining lands already cleared are yielding from sixty to seventy bushels of corn per acre. Terms reasonable. Write to or call on

P. H. MORGAN
Currituck C. H. N. C. 5—tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

LARGE INDUCEMENTS FOR PERSONS WISHING TO SETTLE IN EASTERN [illegible]

A large number of improved and unimproved Farms, Houses and Lots in Elizabeth City, N. C. [illegible] at very low terms, by the Land and Lumber Company of North Carolina. Inquire at their office at this place.

Persons wishing information will address
WM. UNDERWOOD,
President.
Elizabeth City, N. C., Oct. 7, 1869–tf.

A VALUABLE STEAM SAW AND GRIST MILL

For sale at Woodville, Perquimans Co., N. C., with four acres of land, two good dwellings, large new store, and various outhouses. The mill has a forty-horse power engine, two pairs of first-class burr stones, fine bolt, and two upright saws, and makes flour equal to any manufactured in the United States. The adjacent country abounds in pine wood, and the supply of the best pine, cypress, ash and other timber for sawing is inexhaustible and near by. The property is now in fine running order, and is one of the finest locations for the business of milling and merchandise in Eastern North Carolina. Title good, and possession given Jan. 1, 1870. Price $3,500, one-half cash, balance in twelve months, interest from time of possession. This property is offered at forced sale, and for less than one-half its value.

Address, GEO. D. POOL, Agent,
Land & Lumber Co.
Elizabeth City, N. C., Oct. 7, 1869.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!—The following articles, from the British Barque "Ezra," lately wrecked in my District, are advertised according to law. If not called for by those entitled to same within twelve months, they will be sold, and the proceeds turned over to the proper authorities for deposit in the State Treasury:

1 Silver Watch; Gold Chain, Gold Locket, marked "In memory of——;" Finger Ring; 1 sett Ear Rings, gold; 1 sett Ear Rings jet, or morning.

C. S. DANIEL, Com. Wrecks &c.
Roanoke Island, N. C., Oct. 21, 1869.
17—8wpd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

Mrs. M. A. Binder has just arrived from Paris and London with the latest designs, personally selected from the greatest novelties; also, the most elegant trimmings to be secured in Paris: Laces, ribbons, velvets, bridal veils, flowers, fine jewelry, and trimmed paper patterns. Dress and cloak making.

Exclusive agent for Mrs. M. Work's celebrated system of cutting ladies' dresses, sacques, basques, &c.

N. W. corner of Eleventh and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia. 13–6m [Cee & Co.

LIVERY STABLES
AT ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his old friends and the public generally that he is still at the "old stand" and continues to keep horses, buggies, carriages &c., for hire. Parties accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms. Remember the place—on Road street near the canal bridge.

10–1y C. B. BROTHERS.

FIRMELAN GRAPE.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish a limited supply of this new and very superior grape—stock direct from Iowa vineyards—pronounced the best table and wine grape of America. It is earlier than the Hartford Prolific. Sent by mail at $18 per dozen. A large stock of the leading varieties of grape vines, of superior quality, very low. Cash must accompany all orders. HENRY M. PRICE, M. D.
14–1y Scottsville, Va.

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

The undersigned has resumed the business of House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER, and respectfully tenders his services to the public in that line of business.

His reputation as a painter is well known in this, and the surrounding counties; and the promptness with which he has heretofore acted, and the faithfulness with which all work entrusted to him has always been done, he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.

Exclusive agent for Mrs. M. Work's celebrated system of cutting ladies' dresses, sacques, basques, &c.

THOMAS R. BLAND.
Elizabeth City, N. C., Sept. 30, 1869–1y.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED, $75 to $200 per month, male and female, to sell the celebrated and original Common Sense Family Sewing Machine, improved and perfected; it will hem, fell, stitch, tuck, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $15. For simplicity and durability, it has no rival. Do not buy from any parties selling machines under the same name as ours, unless having a certificate of agency signed by us, as they are worthless cast iron machines.

For Circulars and Terms, apply or address, H. CRAWFORD & CO., 413 Chestnut St., 18–3m Philadelphia, Pa.

GREAT DISTRIBUTION BY THE METROPOLITAN GIFT CO.

Cash Gifts to the amount of $500,000.

EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

5	Cash Gifts, each		$20,000
10	" "		10,000
20	" "		5,000
30	" "		1,000
200	" "		500
300	" "		100
50	Elegant Rosew'd Pianos, each	$300 to	$700
75	" " Melodeons "	75 to	100
350	Sewing machines "	60 to	175
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You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. Any prize exchanged for another of same value. No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

REFERENCES: We select the following from many who have lately drawn valuable prizes and kindly permitted us to publish them: Andrew J. Burns, Chicago, $10,000; Miss Clara S. Walker, Baltimore, piano, $800; James M. Matthews, Detroit, $5,000; John T. Andrews, Savannah, $5,000; Miss Agnes Simmons, Charleston, Piano, $600. We publish no names without permission.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:—"The firm is reliable, and deserve their success."—*Weekly Tribune, May 8.* "We know them to be a fair dealing firm."—*N. Y. Herald, May 28.* "A friend of ours, drew a $500 prize, which was promptly received."—*Daily News, June 3.*

Send for circular. Liberal inducements to Agents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of Sealed Envelopes contains ONE CASH GIF

Agricultural, Horticultural and Domestic Matters.

Deep Ploughing.

LONG CREEK, Aug. 28th, 1869.

The first thing necessary in such lands is immediately after harvest, is to turn them up with the plough *as deep as possible*. In order to do this effectually, it will sometimes be necessary, that a second plough should follow the first in the same furrow, which will throw the mould over, and buoy the stubble and weeds. In this case there will be a new soil uppermost, which being fresh to the air, will receive greater and more lasting benefit from the sun—and rain—that it otherwise could do; and will consequently attract a greater quantity of the nutrition which these afford. The stubble and weeds, being by this method of plowing buried deep, will much sooner rot—than when just covered. In this case the ridges will lie high; and the land be wet, will be free of clots or large lumps.

No time should now be lost—by delaying to render this newly turned-up soil as fine—as harrowing can make it. I know that in this particular, my judgment will be called in question by numbers. Common farmers will say. "To what purpose is all this expense and labor when, if the land be suffered to lie in its right state through the Winter, the first and the rains will do the work for you." But this is the language if the indolent and inexperienced husbandman only.

If the land is left in a rough state, there is seldom time for the rains and frost to effect more than the outside of the large lumps; the outside will indeed be pulverized; but the middle of the lumps—whenever they are larger—will be found nearly in the same hard state, as when turned up by the plough. Hence it must appear to every one, that in this case, the benefit of air, winter rains and frost on lands, thus left, is partial; and the consequence is—that harrowing it in the Spring, when these are over—is too late for its receiving the benefit which would otherwise accrue from them.

This plan I conceive is one which is the most conformable to nature. The greatest possible quantity of surface is, by this means, exposed to the atmosphere; and the land is left in a state in which the rains and the frost are most easily admitted. They will then penetrate and enrich the whole mass to a greater depth.

If the first penetrates a quantity of earth, formed into a large hard clod, partially, on account of its bulk and hardness, it is evident that the same clod, broken into four parts, would thereby be penetrated four times as much, or, in other words, four times the quantity of earth would be affected by it, and on a thaw, be pulverized. For we find that, after the breaking up of a severe frost, all the small clods crumble easily into powder; while the large ones are only made smaller, by the crumbling of their surface to a certain depth.

By this deep ploughing, which I have recommended—the worn out soil being turned in—the second stratum, or fresh earth, is now uppermost; and having been made as fine as it can be in Autumn, and thus exposed to the air, the rain and frost, during Winter, and cleared of its impurities; it becomes fresh, fertilized earth, in the best possible state for vigorous vegetation.

In my next I shall discuss the different manures now in use. When the soil requires them, &c.—*Cor. Carolina Farmer.*

How to manage Cider.

Two receipes that have been thoroughly tried:

1st. After the cider has fermented sufficiently to give it an agreeably taste, put it into a suitable boiler—a large washing boiler on a cooking stove will answer—and with a moderate fire bring the liquor to the boiling point. Put out the fire, and, when sufficiently cool, put it into bottles, cork it up well, and any time thereafter you will have a beautiful amber colored liquid fit for gods or men to drink. I have never tried to store in a cask, but see no good reason why it would not keep equally as well in wood as in glass. The heating kills the fermenting materials, and if carefully managed and not carried too far, gives no emphyreumatic or other flavor.

2. Take first quality of cider as it comes from the press, put into good, clean oak barrels, and to every gallon of juice add from two to three pounds of good brown sugar. The sugar should be dissolved in some of the juice before being put into the cask, after which it should be thoroughly rounced up with a stick or broom handle, so that all may be properly mixed and blended. Care should be taken to have the casks full. Place the casks, with bungs out, in a shed or house where it is not too warm, and let them stand until pretty well fermented, taking care to add from time to time some fresh cider to keep the cask full. In a few hours fermentation will begin, and be finished in a greater or less time according to the temperature of the weather. This can be readily told by the sinking of the pomace and by the cessation of the hissing sound. The fermentation should not be carried too far. After this the cask should be lightly bunged and placed in a moderately warm cellar, and left undisturbed for ten or twelve months, at the end of which time, if the process has been carefully managed, and the cider was of good quality, made from ripe fruit, you will have an article of apple wine far superior in body, richness and mellowness to any ever made from the grapes of this country. The strength of the wine will depend upon the quantity of sugar added to the juice. Two pounds to the gallon will give a light, agreeable wine, greatly relished by the ladies. Three pounds will give a good, strong wine, fit for any man's palate.

I am satisfied if any one will try either of the above processes they will never fail to repeat the operation at each return of the season.

It is advisable to put a proper wooden faucet in the end of the keg or barrel before placing it in the cellar, so as not to disturb the wine when it has once settled. —*D., in Cincinnati Gazette.*

Keeping a Farm Journal.

No doubt there are many farmers who commence business with a determination to keep a daily record of their operations on the farm, and the result of them.—This resolve is carried into execution for a time but after a while intermission in these jottings occur, and finally cease altogether. This deliquency does not prove that the practice is not a good one, and as an incentive to preseverance, we would cite a case of a man who commenced farm life barehanded, but eventually attained great wealth—a result he attributed in great measure to a daily journalizing ot his farming operations—a practice kept up for forty-five years, and not then discontinued.

These daily memoranda were made in books of convenient size, each containing the records of a single year, and when full, properly labelled and filed away for future reference when desirable. They contained the number of fields farmed each year, the character of the crop, the estimated or actual yield, the amount of labor bestowed, the names of the parties employed each day, the rate of compensation, the daily receips for stock and farm produce sold, money paid out, and for what purpose, the character of the weather, together with such reflections as the current news of the day supplied. This journal was uniformly written up each night just before retiring to rest, but when the party was absent, as was occasionally the case, it was the duty of the person in charge to make the necessary memoranda each evening.

These records were often appealed to to decide disputed points in regard to the weather and crops of particular seasons, and not infrequently taken before the courts for the purpose of determining the date of particular local transactions. At first these nightly records may prove rather tiresome, but if the practice is kept up perseveringly for two or three years it becomes a habit, pleasureable rather than otherwise, and profitable to the parties who steadily pursue it.—*American Agriculturist.*

Recipes.

To make sponge cake, take seven eggs and one pound of sugar, beat them well up, and add half a pound of wheaten flour and a quarter of a pound of corn flour; then bake in a quick oven for about an hour.

To make sugar candy, take six cups of sugar, one cup of vinegar, half a cup of water. Boil about half an hour without stirring. Try a little in cold water, and add any essence you choose when done. Stirring turns it back to sugar. Pull it until white, and cut in sticks.

For dyeing tan color, boil the outside hull of the black walnut until a strong liquor is obtained, remove the hulls, and put in either cotton or woollen yarn; boil ten minutes; take out and dip in a pail of strong lime water. Continue the process until the color suits. A decoction of chestnut or walnut bark will answer instead of the above, using lime-water after boiling the yarn.

For washing, take two ounces of fine white gum-arabic powder, put into a pitcher, and pour on a pint of boiling water, and then, having covered it, let it stand all night; in the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle, cork it up and keep ready for use. A tablespoonful of gum water stirred into a pint of starch, made in the usual manner, will give to lawns or muslins a look of neatness, when nothing else can restore them after they have been washed.

To make beef rissoles, take a teacup of chopped beef (mutton or lamb will do as well;) a teacup of bread rubbed through a collender; a tablespoon of butter, a teaspoon of salt, half as much pepper, and half a teaspoon of allspice. Mix all together with gravy that was left from the roast. Roll into balls like fish balls, or into long rolls like croquets, with flour. Dip in eggs and bread crumb and fry like doughnuts, a light brown. Serve on a napkin, folded over them to retain the heat.

A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* offers his remedy for burns and scalds: "The most efficacious remedy I ever tried was to apply common starch just moistened with cold water, and spread on a cloth to effectually cover the wounded part. A little girl who was badly scalded was instantly freed from pain by the above remedy. Keep the starch moistened, and in a few hours the inflammation will be gone, leaving the scalded part perfectly white. A ter the inflammation is out, apply a linen cloth dipped in sweet oil. It is a speedy one."

Fall Planting of Strawberries.

After a good share of experience and well-extended observation, I am satisfied it does not pay to plant strawberries in the fall; by this, I mean large plantations of several acres. I have found fall-planted strawberries more liable to winter-kill; and by the time they have just commenced their new growth in the fall, after transplanting into their new beds, the winter comes upon them and checks their growth suddenly. On comparison of two beds planted side by side, one in the fall and one the next spring, I found that in fruiting-time the next year the spring-planted bed had larger plants, larger berries, more of them, and was generally more thrifty and productive. My theory of strawberry transplanting is that they should be transplanted only in moist weather and allowed to grow naturally, undisturbed, during the entire season. The fall season is too short, and ends too abruptly and severely.

A large number of amateurs think that by planting in August or September a fine crop of fruit can be gained the next season. My experience shows this to be a fallacy to a certain degree. Although there will be a small crop, a few berries on each plant, yet they do not deserve the name of a crop; and I generally clip off all blossoms, believing that *too early* fruiting is more of an injury than a benefit. All straw berries love good treatment; and if any one will observe spring planting, good barn-yard manure, and liberal mulching both summer and winter, he will find the crop that comes the second year amply compensatory for the long time waiting for it.—*Horticulturist.*

A southern slope, with shelter on the north, is a good location for a vineyard. The warmth reflected or evolved from ledges of rock warms the feet of the grape. A dry, gravelly loam or a well-drained, clayey soil is most desirable, and the best grapes are grown on poorest soil.

A safe guide is to watch the trees themselves. If they grow vigorously, with shoots of over two feet in length, with no care, then they need little attention; but if only a foot or less, the owner may settle his mind that he must apply both manure and cultivation to save his trees. If the trees grow annually from one to two feet or more, they are doing well.

A Philadelphia paper says that an eminent surgeon of that city had his horses washed in the morning with water in which one or two sliced onions had been steeped. He found that the flies kept at a respectable distance, while no harm was done to the animals. A separate bucket or vessel other than that used to water the horses, would be necessary, and great relief would be obtained at a small cost.

Grape vines of one or two years old are best for transplanting, and they should be set in the spring, not less than eight feet apart. Spiral training, spur styles of pruning, wire and wooden trellises, the renewal principle, and other scientific systems, all have their advantages, but experience proves that the largest crops of grapes grow on trees over which the vines clamber at their own sweet will. This plan is extensively practiced in Italy, and in consequence there is less mildew and early ripening.

Every farmer should have a shop fitted up with such tools as are used by the carpenter, joiner, machinest and blacksmith, or with those that would be valuable in making repairs. Above all, a foot-lathe is very desirable. A good foot-lathe costs from sixty to one hundred dollars; and the money is well expended in the purchase. Articles of use and ornament, made of wood, ivory and metal may be turned out by the foot-lathe convenient for use in the house or on the farm. The practice on the lathe is one of the most fascinating pastimes for a stormy day or an unemployed evening. Apart from its use in making and repairing, it is a pleasant companion for the business-haunted and brain-weary.

MEDICAL.

SOMETHING THAT EVERY-BODY SHOULD KNOW.

TALISMAN!

The most wonderful discovery of the nineteenth century!

The Talisman is, in the highest degree, an anti-congestive, anti-spasmodic, and anti-periodic remedy.

It cures chills—agues or congestive chills—in less than ten minutes, and prevents fever if taken while the chill is on. Has been tried in over one thousand cases without a single failure

It effectually neutralizes all miasmatic poison in the system, purifies the blood and equalizes the circulation.

The Talisman cures dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, spasms of the bowels, colic, and every painful affection of the stomach and bowels sooner than any other known remedy.

It cures congestion of the lungs, liver, bowels and brain, and every disease of a congestive nature.

It cures recent coughs and colds in a single night.

It stops any fit, spasm or convulsion almost as soon as swallowed, and will never fail in a single instance.

As a "pain-killer" it is perfect, releiving pain in any part of the body (no matter from what cause produced) in from three to ten minutes, and in the large majority of cases speedily effects a permanent cure.

It cures instantly the stings and bites of poisonous insects, "applied externally."

It cures the worst toothache instantly, applied on cotton; does not injure the mouth or teeth, and gives a pleasant, fragrant breath.

No one remedy takes so wide a range of usefulness as the "Talisman." Its merits once known, and it will become the constant inmate of every house, and necessity in every family.

It is the cheapest and most pleasant remedy in existence; and although a powerful medicine contains nothing hurtful to the system, and may be given with perfect safety to a child one year old. It is only necessary to follow the directions around the bottle, and the result will be nearly the same in every instance.

Prepared only by DR. N. A. H. GODDIN, at his Laboratory, No. 6. Main St. Norfolk, Va. to whom all orders should be addressed.

Send for Talisman circular, or call and examine the merits of this truly wonderful preparation. ☞ The Talisman is warranted to be entirely vegetable, to contain no poison, and to be a safe and valuable remedy.

☞ I hereby certify that in the summer of 1866, I was taken with a congestive chill, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and sent for Doctor GODDIN, who reached me about 5 p. m. I was then thought by all present to be dying. For the next three hours the Doctor used all the usual remedies on me to produce reaction without the least benefit. All hope of my recovery was now lost. The Doctor then, in the presence of several persons, gave me a medicine which he has since called Talisman, and in twenty minutes from the time I swallowed it, I was out of danger; reaction was fully established; my pulse, which could hardly be felt for three hours, was full and strong, and my condition was altogether comfortable. The above statement I make upon my honor; and I am fully satisfied that the "Talisman" save my life, after everything else had failed.

Very respectfully, BYNUM JOHNSTON.
Littleton, N. C., August 26, 1869. 11—1y

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

I would inform the public that I have a full stock of drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, &c.; in a word, every article found in a well-appointed DRUG STORE, will be exhibited to those giving me a call. There will be no grumbling because of my prices.

It is my intention to keep, in connection with my stock on hand, (among which are brushes, combs, perfumery, fancy soaps, fine cutlery), a lot of TOYS and FIREWORKS.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded at any hour.

Thankful for past patronage, continuance is respectfully asked.

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Reports of proceedings in Congress and in the State Legislature, of public meetings, and whatever else may enlist or attract the public interest, will be prepared with care and with special attention to the convenience and instruction of the masses.

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The BONE DUST will be finer than any heretofore made by him, (no chemical process resorted to,) enabling the Farmer or Planter to sow it with the Drill.

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$45 per ton, put in new bags. No charge for bags.

Farmers and others are invited to visit my works. I have nothing to conceal.

My men have nothing nice to perform, therefore I have no "non-admittance" signs on my premises. Persons are free to examine my factory, and the *modus operandi* of Dust making.

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AS A BLOOD PURIFIER IT HAS NO EQUAL.

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DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

"The life of the flesh is in the Blood," is a Scriptural maxim that science proves to be true. The people talk of bad blood as the cause of many diseases, and like many popular opinions this of bad blood is founded on truth. To say nothing of those humours that are hereditary, we can easily see how the blood may become bad from imperfect digestion or failure of excretion, and how this may influence the process of Nutrition, and thus influence all the functional activities of the body.

The symptoms of bad blood are usually quite plain—bad digestion—causes imperfect nutrition, and consequently the circulation is feeble, the soft tissues lose their tone and elasticity, and the tonge becomes pale, broad, and frequently covered with a pasty, white coat. This condition soon shows itself in roughness of the skin; then in

ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES,

and when long continued results in serious lesions of the brain, lungs, or urinary aparatus. Much very much, suffering is caused by impure blood. It is estimated by some that one-fifth of the human family are affected with scrofula in some form.

Persons suffering from any bad humor are very liable to have it settle on the Lungs or some other vital organ. The only safe rule is to remove the blood poison at once, before it settles itself upon some vital point.

When the blood is pure, you are not so liable to any disease. Many impurities of the blood arise from impure diseases of large cities. Eradicate every impurity from the fountain of life and good spirits, fair skin and vital strength will return to you.

KOSKOO! KOSKOO!

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That efficiently stimulates and corrects the hepatic secretions and functional derangements of the Liver, without debilitating the system. While it acts freely upon the Liver, instead of copious purging it gradually changes the discharges to a perfectly natural state.

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT AND OF SOME OF THOSE DISEASES PRODUCED BY IT.

A sallow or yellow color of the skin, or yellowish-brown spots on the face and other parts of the body; dullness and drowsiness, sometimes headache; bitter or bad taste in the mouth, internal heat; in many cases a dry, teasing cough; unsteady appetite; sometimes sour stomach, with a rising of the food; a bloated or full feeling about the stomach and sides, aggravating pains in the sides, or breast, and about the shoulders; constipation of the bowels; piles, flatulence, coldness of the extremities, &c.

KOSKOO!

IS A REMEDY OF WONDERFUL EFFICACY IN THE CURE OF DISEASES OF KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

In these affections it is as near a specifice as any remedy can be. It does its work kindly, silently and surely. The relief which it affords is both certain and perceptible.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

Persons unacquainted with the structure and functions of the Kidneys cannot estimate the importance of their healthy action.

Regular and sufficient action of the Kidneys is as important, nay, even more so, than regularity of the bowels. The Kidneys remove from the blood those effete matters, which, if permitted to remain, would speedily destroy life. A total suspension of the urinary discharges will occasion death from thirty-six to forty-eight hours.

When the urine is voided in small quantities at the time, or when there is a disposition to urinate more frequently than natural, or when the urine is high colored or scalding with weakness in the small of the back, it should not be trifled with or delayed, but Koskoo should be taken at once to remedy the difficulty, before a lesion of the organs takes place. Most of the diseases of the Bladder originate from those of the kidneys, the urine being imperfectly secreted in the kidneys, prove irritating to the bladder and urinary passages. When we recollect that medicines never reach the kidneys except through the general circulation of the blood, we see haw necessary it is to keep the fountain of life pure.

KOSKOO! KOSKOO!

MEETS WITH GREAT SUCCESS (as numbers of certificates will show,) IN

THE CURE OF

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Almost nine-tenths of our people suffer from nervous exhaustion, and are, therefore, liable to its concomitant evils of mental depression, confused ideas, softening of the brain, insanity, and complete breaking down of the general health. Thousands are suffering to-day with broken down nervous systems, and, unfortunately, tobacco, alcohol, late hours, over work (mental and physical), are causing diseases of the nervous system to increase at a fearful ratio.

The symptoms to which diseases of the nervous system give rise, may be stated as follows:

A dull, heavy feeling in the head, sometimes more or less severe pain or headache; periodical headache, dizziness, noises or ringing in the head; confusion of ideas; temporary loss of memory dejection of spirits, starting during sleep, bad dreams, hesitation in answering questions, dullness of hearing, twitching of the face and arms, &c., which, if not promptly treated, lead to paralysis, delirium, insanity, impotency, appoplexy, &c., &c.

CONCLUSION.

Suffering reader, do not think that because you have tried other remedies, you cannot be cured—but recollect that God, in his providence, has not afflicted His children with pain and disease without at the same time giving them something in the great garden of nature that will cure them.

Have no hesitation in writin to me, and stating your case in full, and I will answer you promptly.

KOSKOO IS NOT A SECRET QUACK REMEDY!

Formula around each bottle. Recommended by the best physicians, eminent divines, editors, druggists, Merchants, &c.

THE BEST AND MOST POPULAR MEDICINE IN USE.

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J. J. LAWRENCE, Organic Chemist,

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☞ Price one dollar per bottle. For sale by Druggists everywhere. 6—5m

LAND SALES.

AGENCY OF THE

LAND AND LUMBER COMPANY OF

NORTH CAROLINA.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO NORTHERN CAPITALISTS TO PURCHASE REAL ESTATE IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA.

The Land and Lumber Company of North Carolina, incorporated by the Legislature of the State, with liberal powers, embracing manufacturing, buying and selling real estate and such other business as may be comprised in a general plan of settling up and improving Southern lands, promoting immigration, and the extension of agriculture, with the erection of manufactories in the Southern States, now offer their company as an agency for the above objects, and particularly call the attention of immigrants and capitalists to the great advantages of Eastern North Carolina, where the company have a large number of improved farms and tracts of land suitable for colonies of immigrants, embracing thirty thousand acres of unimproved land, heavily timbered, and of unsurpassed fertility, which they will sell in lots to suit purchasers; also a great variety of large and small farms, houses, lots, &c., a few of which are embraced in the subjoined list. Many of these farms need no clearing; they have good fences, dwelling-houses and necessary out-buildings, for immediate occupancy. Settlers or emigrants that go West have to clear first all their lands, fence and build houses before they can realize, which needs much capital and labor—whereas, here you want but little capital and can make money at once. No part of the United States offers greater inducements to farmers, laborers, colonists, and speculators, than the beautiful and fertile lands of Eastern North Carolina. These lands were dependent heretofore on slave labor for cultivation. The owners having lost all by the war, and now only able to cultivate to a limited extent, offer every encouragement and inducement to Northern and European immigration. The lands have all the advantages of mild climate, short winter, stock requiring but little or no feeding. The soil is easily cultivated and improved, and grain, vegetables, &c., raised in Northern or Western States can be cultivated also in this State, with one-half the labor and expense. There are fine and never-failing streams of water. The soil and climate is well adapted to the growth of fruit, and for the cultivation of grapes is unsurpassed. Comfortable houses, good roads, churches of all denominations, and schools. The land generally lies well for cultivation, and is as healthy as any of the alluvial soils in the United States. Those who settle here will not go among strangers or enemies, but among friends, who invite and offer you homes and lands on your own terms.

Full information furnished at our office at Elizabeth City, by George D. Pool, Agent.

We also propose to act as agents for the sale of State, county, manufacturing, and other stocks and bonds, the negotiation of loans, the selling of cotton and other products of the State generally, upon which liberal advances will be made; the furnishing of agricultural implements, fertilizers, machinery, and all articles connected with the development of the country.

Address,
WM. UNDERWOOD, President.
C. H. ROBINSON, Sec'y, Norfolk, Va.
Elizabeth City, N. C.
or GEO. D. POOL, GEN'L AGENT,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

LOT No. 1.—A tract of land in Pasquotank county, on a deep, navigable water-course, ten miles from Elizabeth City, contains 140 acres. It has upon it a two-story dwelling-house, with six rooms; good barn, stables, cook house, &c., and will produce from thirty to fifty bushels of corn, and half as much wheat per acre, as well as cotton, fruit, vegefables, &c., (which may be said of each of the subjoined lots,) within half a mile of a church and school-house; pleasant neighborhood and good water. Price $2,000; $500 in cash, balance in six and twelve months from January 1st, 1870.

LOT No. 6.—A valuable tract of timber land, in Pasquotank county, immediately on Pasquotank river, where a vessel of large size can lie near the shore. It is covered with the finest yellow pine timber, some of the trees being from 4 to 8 feet in diameter, 80 feet to the first limb, clear of knots, and all heart. There is also a large quantity of valuable cypress timber on this land, and firewood in abundance. The tract contains 700 acres. Price $10 per acre; one-half cash, the balance on 12 months' credit. Possession given immediately.

LOT No. 7.—A valuable tract of land in Pasquotank county, containing 400 acres, near a deep, navigable water-course, eight miles from Elizabeth City; 300 acres cleared, and though having been constantly cropped without manure for a hundred years or more, it will still produce the usual crops. Price $20 per acre; one-third cash, the balance in one and two years. Possession January 1st, 1870.

LOT No. 10.—A splendid tract of land in Pasquotank county, N. C., six miles from Elizabeth City, containing 400 acres, 300 of which are cleared. This is probably the most valuable farm in this section of the State. There are upon it a fine dwelling, five tenant houses, barn, stables, &c. Ninety acres of this tract are now well set in red clover. Will produce from thirty to fifty bushels of corn, and half as much wheat, per acre, and is the best cotton farm in North Carolina. Price $30 per acre, in easy payments

LOTS Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.—These are town lots in Elizabeth City, N. C., containing one acre of land each, and having upon them comfortable one-story houses on each lot, with three or four rooms to each house, with garden, cook-house, &c. Price $300 to $500 each. Terms liberal, and possession at any time.

LOT No. 22.—A house and lot on the principal business street of Elizabeth City, N. C., 40 feet front by 208 feet length. Has a new wood store upon it, two stories high, and 30 by 60 ft. One of the most eligible business places in the town. Price $2,500, on easy terms of payment. Possession at once.

LOT No. 23.—A vacant lot adjoining the above, 70 feet in front on Main street, and 208 feet back. The best stand in the town for merchandise selling, or for any other business purpose. Sold before the war for $4,500, can now be bought for $1,600 cash. Possession given immediately.

LOT No. 30.—A house and lot in Elizabeth City, N. C., containing 5½ acres of land, with good two-story dwelling, having six rooms, good kitchen and other necessary out-houses, fine peach and apple orchard, good water and good neighborhood. Price $3,000; one-half cash at time of possession, (January 1st, next,) and the balance in twelve months.

LOT No. 32.—A house and lot in Elizabeth City, containing a half acre, on a good street, with good dwelling and out-houses. Price $800.

LOT No. 33.—Sixteen houses and lots in Elizabeth City, with good dwellings, out-houses, &c. Prices and terms reasonable.

LOT No. 38.—The "Hope Plantation," situated in Bertie county, on Cashie river, about five miles from Windsor, containing 1,950 acres, 700 of which are cleared, the balance is heavily timbered with pine, oak, cypress, &c. The improvements are equal to any in the country. The dwelling house was built by Gov. Stone, and is one of the finest and largest in the State. It contains fourteen rooms, and is in good repair. There are good and commodious outbuildings on the place. On the farm is an orchard of choice apple and other fruit trees, embracing 25 acres. The soil is unsurpassed in fertility, and is susceptible of easy drainage.

LOT No. 40.—A valuable tract of land in Camden county, at South Mills, on the Dismal Swamp Canal, lying on the canal for two miles, containing over 900 acres of land—two-thirds cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation, with good buildings, &c.; balance in valuable timber.—Price $12,000, one-third cash, balance in one and two years, interest from January, 1870. This is a valuable farm for corn, wheat, and vegetables, and being midway between Elizabeth City and Norfolk, and located where steamers pass by the door daily, is a desirable and cheap property.

LOT No. 42.—A valuable tract of land in same county, two miles from Elizabeth City, N. C., containing 300 acres—225 cleared, balance in fine timber; has three sets of buildings, new and in good order. Land very productive. Has a new fence around it that will last for 50 years. Price $20 per acre, one-third cash, balance in one and two years. This is a very valuable farm.

LOT No. 45.—A valuable farm two miles from Elizabeth City, containing 400 acres, 360 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation; fine two-story dwelling, large new barn and stables and numerous out-houses, a fence that will last sixty years without repairing; will produce 40 to 50 bushels of corn, and half as much wheat per acre, with cotton, vegetables, fruits, &c., profitably. 100 acres in fine timber. This is one of the finest farms in Eastern North Carolina. Price, $27 per acre, one-third cash balance in one and two years.

No. 46.—A valuable house and lot in the town of Elizabeth City, N. C., containing an acre of ground, with two grape vines, large number of peach and apple trees, house two stories high, new, has six rooms, all in good order, necessary out-buildings, and on a principal street. Price $2,200 cash, Jan. 1st, next, when possession can be given.

A Farm of 300 acres in Pasquotank Co., near a Church and School-house, 15 miles from Elizabeth City, 2 miles from landing on Albemarle Sound. Two houses, cottage style, 4 rooms in each. Two barns, 40 by 30 and 24 by 30. Two hundred acres cleared and in cultivation, balance good timber. Soil black loam, with clay sub-soil. Well adapted for corn and other crops generally. Two wells of good water. Price $20 per acre; $2,000 cash, balance in one and two years, with interest.

A farm of 60 acres, two miles from Elizabeth City, with good one story dwelling and cook-house new, half cleared, balance in timber. Will produce corn, cotton and wheat well.

LAND SALES.

Price $500 in cash. Possession given at once.

A farm of 50 acres, ten miles from Elizabeth City, on Little Run, a deep, wide, navigable river; good buildings, land mostly cleared and very productive. This is a very desirable small farm. Possession January 1, next. Price $200 cash.

One of the most valuable farms in North Carolina, situated in Pasquotank county, ten miles from Elizabeth City, within one mile of Pasquotank river, a deep, wide, navigable water course, where vessels drawing 15 feet of water can sail in safety. This farm contains 400 acres, about one hundred of which are in wood and timber. It lies in a square, and is entirely surrounded by public roads; has good fences, is in a fine state of cultivation, and is well adapted to raising wheat, corn and cotton—especially the latter. This farm has upon it four different sets of good buildings, about equally distant from each other, and can be conveniently divided in four 100 acre farms, each with good buildings, 80 acres of cleared land, 20 acres wood. It will be sold in separate lots to suit.

A valuable farm in Perquimans county, N. C., near navigable water. Has a fine dwelling house with ten rooms, in splendid order, splendid barns and stables—all in first rate order. The farm is very productive in corn, cotton, wheat and clover. It is one of the best farms in the State and is now in good cultivation, contains 585 acres of land, about three-fourths cleared and under cultivation. Price $10,000, one-third cash January 1, next, balance in two equal annual instalments with interest at the rate of six per cent.

A small farm of 100 acres in Pasquotank, two mi